

**FBIS**

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ABE RETURNS FROM U.S.; DISCUSSES TALKS, VISIT

## Press Conference

OW031105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe declared Wednesday Japan supports Mexico and other Contadora member countries in their bid to help end regional conflict in Latin America. He said Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid hopes to visit Japan next fall to promote relations between Japan and Mexico which he calls "a major power and a leading non-aligned country." During his first news conference upon returning Tuesday night from a two-week trip to Mexico and the United States, Abe predicted that Mexico "will play a big role" in defusing the regional tension and eventually bringing about peace in Central and South America.

"Japan supports the Contadora (Group)," made up of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia, the Japanese foreign minister said in relating to his talks, in Mexico City with President de la Madrid and Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda. The Contadora Group is reportedly drafting a peace plan in Central America to set limits on military powers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Sepulveda, in meeting with Abe last month, called for Japan's economic cooperation for political and economic stability in the tense region so that the five Central American countries may accept the peace proposal.

Referring to a series of talks with his counterparts from over two dozen countries, Abe conceded that he and Andrey Gromyko of the Soviet Union failed to make substantial progress in improving Russo-Japanese relations. But the two foreign ministers agreed, he said, that Tokyo-Moscow relations are important both bilaterally and multilaterally.

He forecast without elaboration that U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations after the American presidential election would have an effect on Russo-Japanese ties which have been at low ebbs as a result of the long-standing territorial dispute, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the downing of a Korean Airlines jetliner. "Mr. Gromyko was very casual and appeared very much determined to improve relations" with Japan and other countries, Abe told reporters.

While in New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly session, Abe also conferred with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and other foreign ministers on disarmament and other outstanding issues, including the Iran-Iraq war which he addressed with unusual tenacity.

His just-ended overseas trip is widely believed to be his last as foreign minister before he seeks the premiership in the November election for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's presidency.

## On Gromyko's Criticism

OW040851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has harshly criticized a Japanese campaign to recolor the world map so that the Soviet-held northern islands will be clearly shown as Japanese territory. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to a House of Councillors committee session Thursday. Gromyko raised the question when the two foreign ministers met in New York late last month, Abe said.

The Liberal-Democratic Party of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone sent a party mission in early September to the United States, where any world map or school textbook identifies the four disputed islands as Soviet territory. The mission members met officials of the State Department and major U.S. map companies and reportedly obtained their promise to remake the map in Japan's interest.

Abe quoted Gromyko as having said at the New York talks, "It is an outrageous attempt to recolor the map despite the fact that the northern islands are Soviet territory." Abe also said the long-maintained attitude of the Soviet Union ignores the existence of the territorial issue involving the four islands. But Gromyko's manner in taking up the map question on his own initiative may be an indication that the Soviets feel they can no longer ignore the territorial dispute, Abe said.

#### USSR LAYS DOWN CONDITIONS FOR GROMYKO VISIT

OW041131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has laid down three conditions for realizing a visit to Japan by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, it was reported Thursday. One of the conditions is that Japan's demand for return of four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido should not dominate in Gromyko's talks with Japanese officials "from first to last," according to informed sources. The Soviet conditions were aired informally when Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa met with Fumio Abe, a ruling Liberal-Democratic Party member of the House of Representatives, in Moscow on September 24.

Kapitsa reportedly said that Gromyko is not merely foreign minister but a man at a high level in the Soviet hierarchy and that his visit, if materialized, should take place in a quiet atmosphere. This apparently meant that Japanese authorities should take steps to refrain rightist groups and other Japanese from staging noisy demonstrations and other anti-Soviet action. Kapitsa also was said to have requested that Gromyko's visit should produce some fruit in economic, cultural and science and technical interchanges between the two nations. He expressed the belief that having the territorial issue in the forefront of Gromyko's talks in Tokyo would not be useful to Japan-Soviet friendship.

The Japanese Government has maintained that Gromyko come to Tokyo for bilateral foreign ministers talks, which have been in suspension since then Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda visited Moscow in January 1978. The bilateral relationship has been chilly in the past few years over the Soviet refusal to take up the territorial issue and Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan.

Gromyko and other Soviet Government officials have been saying that the environment has not been completed for the foreign minister's trip to Japan.

#### JSP DELEGATION TO VISIT SOVIET UNION 9-17 OCT

OW040733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party will send its special Japan-Soviet committee delegation to the Soviet Union next week, resuming such contact with Moscow after 13 months of suspension. The dispatch of the delegation was suspended following the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner September 1 last year.

The JSP was understood to have decided on the resumption in response to current signs to improving Japan-Soviet relations, including the visit to Japan of Supreme Soviet (parliamentary) members headed by Communist Party Politburo member Dinmukhamed Kunayev on October 25. The JSP delegation will leave Tokyo next Tuesday and will return home October 17 after attending the fourth Japan-Soviet parliamentary round table conference in Moscow.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY CLARIFIES REAGAN QUOTA REMARKS

OW030439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0432 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- Contrary to reports in the Japanese press, President Ronald Reagan did not make a statement on "the future of voluntary self-restraint" on Japanese exports to the United States, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. The ministry, in an unusual candor about the sensitive issue, said in a statement that it has "confirmed with the U.S. Government that the Reagan administration is as yet undecided on the question."

Japanese dispatches from Washington reported that Reagan expressed hope in an address in Detroit Monday, Japan would continue its restraints on auto exports to America, 1.85 million units during the current fiscal year. "What the President actually said," the Foreign Ministry argued, was that "the U.S. industry has been given some breathing space" as a result of voluntary self-restraint." "There was no reference to the future of voluntary self-restraint on auto exports," the ministry stressed.

#### DIPLOMATS CONCERNED OVER U.S. TRADE FRICTION

OW030343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Washington, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Senior Japanese diplomats Tuesday expressed concern over possible rekindling of trade frictions with the U.S. after the U.S. presidential election in November, Japanese sources here said. Fourteen Japanese consuls general stationed in the U.S. and senior Foreign Ministry officials from Tokyo, including Takakazu Kuriyama, director general of the North American Affairs Bureau, met in Washington Monday and Tuesday to discuss prospects of the Japan-U.S. relations.

While they all agreed that there are no pressing problems right now, they expressed fear that the lopsided trade imbalance in favor of Japan might spark a new wave of trade frictions between the two countries. The diplomats unanimously believed that Japan should forestall possible sources of frictions like import tariff before they become serious, the sources said.

#### INDUSTRY FEARS STEEP FALL IN U.S. STEEL IMPORTS

OW030627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0607 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- An American call for a voluntary curb has begun working to put a dent on Japanese steel shipments to the United States, industry sources said Wednesday. Much of the uptrend in shipments in recent months has run out of steam, with the volume of quarterly shipment slowing down to a level little changed from year-ago levels. Revised industry projections put the October-December volume at 1.4 million tons at best, compared with an estimated 1.6 million tons for the July-September quarter, the sources said.

With Japanese producers apparently exercising restraint in seeking new orders, shipments already turned lower in August, after four months of steady increases.

The August shipments, at 513,580 tons, stopped 18.5 percent short of the July level, according to a preliminary industry report.

As U.S. President Ronald Reagan has decided to seek negotiated arrangements with steel exporting countries for their voluntary curbs on shipments to the U.S., Japanese manufacturers are resigned to see the downwtrend continue well into the rest of this year and beyond, they said. Besides, there is speculation the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is nudging the industry to put a brake on U.S.-bound steel exports before Japan and the U.S. hold governmental negotiations to discuss the issue.

As another major factor, producers cited a high rate of U.S. inventories. Fearing forced cuts in imports and resultant jumps in steel prices would be in the order of the day, American steel-using industries stocked up on steel products in recent months, they said. Yet, the slowdown is proving to be severer than was anticipated some time ago. Many industry insiders forecast a shortfall ranging from 50,000 tons to 70,000 tons in quarterly shipments at the outset of negotiations for shipments for the coming quarter in late August and early last month.

But an actual fall, as it now appears certain, could turn out to amount to more than 200,000 tons.

#### REPORTAGE OF SRV NGUYEN CO THACH'S VISIT

##### Discusses Kampuchean Issue

OW031117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Wednesday Hanoi is ready to hold talks on Kampuchea if interested parties are serious about it. "If one is serious one must sit down and negotiate quietly," Thach said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Thach, who was stopping in Tokyo en route to attend the United Nations General Assembly, was commenting on reports ASEAN nations have reacted favorably to a Vietnamese proposal to negotiate for a political settlement in Kampuchea. Thach outlined Vietnam's peace proposal in interview with KYODO in Hanoi last month. In a written reply to KYODO Wednesday, the Vietnamese foreign minister said, "No problem can be solved if the negotiations are conducted only on radio or through newspapers."

Thach, who had a meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe earlier Wednesday, chided Japan for siding with Vietnam's rivals in Southeast Asia on the Kampuchean question. "Supporting one group of countries against the other in Southeast Asia goes against the aspiration to peace and stability," he said.

He said "I hope so," when asked to comment on reports that ASEAN would not demand unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as a prior condition for negotiations.

Thach gave qualified support for the recent rounds of talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and his U.S. counterpart, suggesting the meeting was an American ploy for the U.S. presidential campaign. Reacting to Gromyko's recent meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in New York, Thach said the move could serve what he called China's "hegemonist design" of using Pol Pot against the Indochina. [graf as received]

As in a separate press conference Wednesday, Thach did not address a question on the possibility of normalizing diplomatic relations with the United States.

Thach flies to New York Thursday to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

Extends Invitation to Abe

OW041137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO -- Vietnam has invited Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to visit Hanoi, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Thursday. The invitation was issued by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at a dinner given in his honor by Abe Wednesday.

The official said Abe did not touch on the invitation, but asked his guest that Vietnam resolve the Kampuchean question and bring about peace in the Indochinese nation. Abe reportedly said that relations between Japan and Vietnam would turn for the better once the Kampuchean issue is settled.

The Foreign Ministry official said that Thach told Abe that he would visit France and the Soviet Union on his way back home from New York. The Vietnamese foreign minister stopped off in Tokyo on his way to New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

Visit Viewed

OW031259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 3 Oct 84

[By Hiroshi Sasaki, KYODO correspondent]

[Text] Hanoi, Oct. 3 KYODO -- Vietnam, which has singlemindedly pursued a pro-Soviet policy in recent years, is apparently charting a new course in its diplomatic posture. In a flurry of diplomatic signals, the government in Hanoi is sending out feelers that it wants to improve the chilly relations with China, the United States and Japan.

Indeed, the fact that Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach chose to stop in Tokyo for a four-day visit en route to attend the United Nations General Assembly is thought to be part of the fence-mending exercise. Of course, a single meeting with Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, the first in six years, is not likely to fill the vast schism between the two countries. Yet, diplomats consider it noteworthy that Thach has chosen the occasion to address the knotty Kampuchean question, the most nagging issue that divides Hanoi from its Southeast Asian neighbors and their supporters in China, Japan, and the United States.

Apparently reflecting Hanoi's rapprochement with Japan, the Vietnamese official media ceased all criticism of Japan just before the government announced Thach's trip to Tokyo. Vietnam's search for better relations with China seems to be more prominent still, with Vietnamese leaders repeatedly expressing welcome for a dialogue with Beijing since August.

On the other hand, Vietnam has also been busy sending diplomatic signals to Washington, the latest move involving the release of political prisoners for settlement in the United States.

Behind Hanoi's peace feeler, particularly in its dealings with Tokyo, lie some harsh economic realities. As the biggest economic power in Asia, Japan is seen as an indispensable partner for Vietnam's long-term economic developments.

However, Vietnam clearly wants Tokyo to reactivate economic aid which was frozen as a result of the invasion of Kampuchea.

The vast progress achieved by China in modernizing its economy through opening to the West must have impressed Vietnamese leaders, analysts said. The Vietnamese are apparently concerned, these analysts noted, that their country could become the least developed socialist country in Asia if they stick with their pro-Soviet policy.

#### KURIHARA, NATO'S CARRINGTON TALK IN BRUSSELS

OW031221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Brussels, Oct. 3 (KYODO) -- Japanese Defense and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) leaders agreed here Wednesday that Japan and European countries should take their due defense responsibility to maintain U.S. interests in various parts of the world. The agreement came when visiting Japanese defense chief Yuko Kurihara called on Lord Carrington, secretary general at the International Secretariat of NATO.

Officials said Lord Carrington, who visited the United States last month, told Kurihara that a view is emerging in the U.S. Congress that U.S. troops in Europe should be withdrawn unless European countries increased their defense spending. The NATO leaders also noted that there is a strong view in the United States that only Japan and the European countries are benefiting from U.S. efforts in coping with the Persian Gulf crisis, according to the officials. Lord Carrington said Japan and the European countries must keep on their mind the fact that these conditions are causing irritation on the United States.

#### EUROPEAN COMMUNITY BUSINESS TALKS BEGIN 3 OCT

##### Okonogi Urges Dialogue

OW030241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0235 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- Hikosaburo Okonogi, Japanese minister of international trade and industry (MITI), Wednesday called for more dialogue and industrial cooperation between Japanese and European businesses, not merely competition. Okonogi was speaking at the meeting of the second Japan-European Community (EC) business round table, which opened in Tokyo Wednesday, to discuss promotion of trade and technological exchanges between Japan and the EC.

The round table was started in Brussels in October 1982 to deepen mutual understanding so as to prevent trade frictions which were then aggravating as a result of sharply increasing Japanese exports of videotape recorders (VTR) and semiconductors to the EC nations.

##### Abe Meets With Davignon

OW030953 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- The European Economic Community is pressing Italy to lift a ban on imports of Honda mopeds produced in Belgium, EC Commission Vice President Etienne Davignon said Wednesday. Davignon told Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe the Community would take the case to the European court if Italy fails to comply with an EC Committee decision in July which found the Honda mopeds, or "moppets" as Japanese call them, to be of European origin.

The EC leader made the statement on the case in connection with the Italian ban since the start of this year on imports of mopeds manufactured by Honda Benelux [BL] NW, a Honda motor subsidiary based in Halst near Brussels.

Abe warned that the ban would have "averse impact" on industrial cooperation between Japan and the EC and future Japanese investment in the Community and called on the Community to help resolve the issue quickly, a Foreign Ministry official said. The official said Japan wants either Belgium or the EC to persuade Italy to lift the ban instead of a court settlement, a process which entails "at least two years." Italy has imposed the ban on imports of Honda mopeds from Belgium, arguing their engines are Japanese made. The EC Committee on Local Production determined in July that the mopeds are manufactured within the Community and should be treated as such by Community member countries. Italy and France took similar restrictive policies on imports of Triumph-Acclaim autos produced in Britain by Honda and BL but later dropped the barriers following high-level negotiations.

#### FAIR TRADE COMMISSION OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR PRC

OW040401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO -- Fair Trade Commission Chairman Gen Takahashi and other officials left for China Thursday for talks on how to increase industrial trade competition. During discussions with Chinese State Planning Commission Minister Song Ping and other officials, the Japanese are expected to explain the antimonopoly law and other Japanese policy measures to assure free competition among industries. They are visiting Beijing, Shanghai and other parts of China as the Chinese Government's guests. They will return home October 12.

#### ADVISORY PANELS DEVELOPING NEW NAKASONE POLICIES

OW010859 Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO -- Three advisory panels to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone are drawing up domestic policies which are expected to lay the foundation for his second two-year term as leader of the government. Nakasone is expected to be named prime minister again next month after winning the presidential election of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Nakasone is a top contender for the LDP presidency.

Sources close to Nakasone said the study group on economic policies will be the first of the three panels to submit a report, aimed at restoring the government to financial health and expanding the domestic consumption. The study group is also expected to call for the dismantling of government controls over private business activities and preferential treatment for biotechnology and other advanced technologies, the sources said.

Earlier, former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, a challenger to Nakasone in the LDP presidential election, said he would work to double national assets in an ambitious economic policy for the coming decade.

Nakasone's second advisory panel, according to the sources, is preparing a report which will probably seek a substantial increase in defense spending, now kept below 1 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP). A buildup in military hardware for the Self-Defense forces will probably be another major proposal put forward in the report, the sources said. The third advisory group has been looking into information network systems and their effects on society.

DPRK RED CROSS PROPOSALS NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK031101 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Talk issued by Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, on 3 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] Amid the great attention of the people at home and abroad, the work of delivering our relief goods to the South Korean side in accordance with the decision of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee to deliver the relief goods to the South Korean flood victims and the procedure agreed on between the North and South Red Cross Societies is being carried out successfully.

The scheduled work of delivering relief goods has already been concluded in Panmunjom. Work is almost finished in Inchon and Pukpyong ports. Our first fleet, which excellently performed its mission in Inchon, is returning to its home port across the Maritime Demarcation Line.

The successful realization of our measure embodying compatriotic love this time is, indeed, fortunate for the South Korean flood victims and matchlessly pleasing from a national standpoint, too.

The whole country is enveloped in joy and the world's people are unanimously pleased with regard to the touching event in which warm sentiments of compatriotic love were exchanged between the North and the South for the first time in the history of nearly 40 years of stern national division.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend warm thanks to our workers and peasants, who devoted all possible sincerity in preparing and sending the relief goods and sent ardent support, and to the people of all walks of life, including the citizens of Kaesong, Nampo, Wonsan, Haeju, and Hungnam. Along with this, I express thanks to the Red Cross functionaries of the South Korean side and workers who spared no efforts in the work of delivering the relief goods with the functionaries of our side.

At this point in time when the relief goods have reached the South Korean side, we are more anxious that the precious materials be distributed to the flood victims at an early date and help somewhat their difficult lives as the winter is ahead.

The measure taken by our Red Cross Society Central Committee, of course, proceeded from aspirations embodying compatriotic love and humanitarianism. However, its significance can never been viewed as being confined just to the scope of humanitarian relief work.

The fellow countrymen in the North and the South opened the door of the heart and gave and received genuine sentiments of compatriotic love for the first time, freeing themselves from tens of years of quarantine. This is a historic event of truly grave significance in easing the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and in promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and is an encouraging development of the situation, giving bright hope to fellow countrymen eagerly desiring the peace and reunification of the country.

The world's people are watching the future direction of the situation on the Korean peninsula with deep interest.

Everyone hopes that, with the significant humanitarian work this time as a starting point, a new chapter of history will unfold in which the North and the South seek collaboration, unity, and reunification.

Such being the case, we should not spend this point of time in vain. We should restore national bonds between the North and the South at an early date by actively (?pushing ahead with) the affirmative development of the present situation at any cost and open wide the gate of reunification.

Today, still inspiring distrust and confrontation by slandering others' sincerity, terming it as propaganda and a peace offensive, is indeed an anachronistic act.

As has already been made clearly known to the world, our compatriotic initiative this time is not false propaganda nor a peace offensive seeking any aim. We have no intention of appearing before kindred brethren with the same blood as an arrogant aider. We have only the compatriotic desire to alleviate the sufferings of kindred brethren who have undergone disaster.

We think that now is precisely a good opportunity to sweep away all prejudiced views and to link the precious first step that the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South have already started with a great nationwide march toward reunification.

From this point of view, I expect the historic event to serve as a turning occasion in realizing multisided collaboration and exchange between the North and the South and in pioneering the rugged road of national reunification.

Proceeding from this aspiration, the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, first of all, is scheduled to operate the hot line between the Red Cross Societies of both sides not only during the period of delivery of relief goods, but in the future, too.

Through the hot line, we will discuss with the South Korean side the holding of talks between the Red Cross Societies of both sides, maintaining mutual links.

Besides the humanitarian question, there are many other questions between the North and the South which should be solved at an early date. We acknowledge that, in step with our efforts, contact and dialogue should be achieved between both sides to jointly develop resources and realize mutual cooperation and exchange in the field of economy, sports talks should be resumed, and collaboration and exchange in the field of culture should be realized at an early date.

Such multisided collaboration and exchange will, no doubt, serve to strengthen national ties, to eliminate misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South, and to provide a favorable circumstance for the country's peaceful reunification. No one can divide our single nation forever or sever the compatriotic feeling which links us as one.

I believe that the day when our nation puts an end to its misfortune of division and enjoys happiness in a reunified land of the fatherland will come at an early date without fail.

[Signed] 3 October 1984, Pyongyang

## Three Ships Leave Inchon

SK031258 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The Changsan-ho, the Oun Chongnyon-ho, and the Chipsam-ho, which had transported relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, left for home. In the wake of yesterday's departure of the Pyonghwa-ho the Kunsusan-ho, and the Sukun-ho, ships which had transported 65,000 tons of cement -- relief goods for the South Korean flood victims -- the Changsan-ho, the Oun Chongnyon-ho, and the Chipsam-ho finished unloading and left Inchon for home today.

The Changsan-ho first departed the port at 1620 and, then, the Oun Chongnyon-ho and the Chipsam-ho left the port at 1730 and 1900 respectively. Our ships are returning to home port under the escort of a ship from the South Korean side.

## Cement Handed Over at Pukpyong

SK040539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Pukpyong October 4 (KCNA correspondent) -- The handover of the whole amount of 35,000 tons of cement among relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, to be transferred at Pukpyong Port, was successfully wound up. The unloading of cement ended at 3 hours on the morning of October 4 on the Yonpungho, Hyangsan, Yombunjin and Tonghae which had transported relief goods to Pukpyong and a handover ceremony of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides took place on the spot at 7 hours 15 minutes this morning.

Present there were delegate Choe Won-sok, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and his party. Present on the opposite side were Choe Un-pom, delegate of the South Korean Red Cross, and officials concerned. Reporters of the two sides covered the handover ceremony.

Authorized by the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, delegate of our side Choe Won-sok signed the deed of transfer of relief goods. The deed of receipt is addressed to Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by Yu Chang-sun, president of the South Korean Red Cross, and carries the seal of the South Korean Red Cross.

The deed of receipt reads:

Item cement; amount 35,000 tons  
Above-mentioned goods are received.

The delegates of the Red Cross organizations of North and South exchanged the deeds of transfer and receipt of relief goods.

## RC Delegate, Party Leave

SK040532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Pukpyong October 4 (KCNA correspondent) -- Delegate Choe Won-sok, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party left Pukpyong port at 9 hours 30 minutes on the morning of October 4 after successfully winding up the handover to the South Korean Red Cross side of 35,000 tons of cement, relief goods for the South Korean flood victims.

Reporters accompanying them also left. The South Korean Red Cross gave souvenirs to the personnel of our side.

They were seen off on the wharf of Pukpyong port by Choe Un-pom, delegate of the South Korean Red Cross, and officials concerned, dockers and reporters.

Prior to the departure Choe Won-sok, delegate of our side, made public a statement. Pointing to the correct handover of the whole amount of 35,000 tons of cement among relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, to be handed over at Pukpyong port, he said:

It has become possible for the first time in the nearly 40 years to deliver relief goods to the South Korean flood victims. This is an event of particular importance in the history of our split nation and an inspiring development which imbues the fellow countrymen desirous of the country's peace and reunification with bright hope.

I express the belief that the relief goods will be delivered to the flood victims in a brief period thanks to the active cooperation of the South Korean Red Cross. Considering that this should not be confined merely to the handover of relief goods between the Red Cross organisations of North and South but be made a turning point in realising many-sided collaboration and exchange between North and South and laying the road of national reunification as pointed out by Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his talk issued yesterday, I hope the South Korean Red Cross will join us in this work.

Our ships which had transported relief goods to Pukpyong port left the wharf in the order of Yonpungho, Hyangsan, Tonghae and Yombunjin, guided by a ship of the South Korean side, and are now returning.

#### SOUTH'S MINISTER 'THREATENS' UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

SK031025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet home minister told the Home Affairs Committee of the puppet National Assembly on September 28 that the students' struggle involving demonstration and arson "will be sternly dealt with by law," according to a radio report from Seoul. This threat of the fascist clique is aimed at blocking the anti-Japanese, anti-"government" struggle of students at any cost.

The anti-Japanese, anti-"government" struggle spirit has rapidly grown among the South Korean students and people and powerful student demonstrations have been waged in Seoul, Kwangju and other areas every day around puppet Chon Tu-hwan's sellout Japan trip some time ago and the Seoul trip of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of State of Japan. Dismayed at this, the fascist clique are trying hard to block the students action by arresting and suppressing those involved in the struggle.

#### CHON TU-HWAN REMARKS ON ELECTION CRITICIZED

SK291603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan on September 26 raved that an "election atmosphere" should not be disturbed by "sensational tactics" and "agitation plot" in the forthcoming 12th puppet "National Assembly elections" and steps would be taken to ensure that there would be no "factor" detrimental to "social stability" during the elections.

Commenting on this foolish jargon of the traitor, MINJU CHOSON today says: It is none other than the Chon Tu-hwan group who would break an election atmosphere by practising all kinds of "tricky agitation" and swindles through misuse of government power and money each time "elections" took place in South Korea.

In calmouring about the "election atmosphere" and "social stability" traitor Chon Tu-hwan seeks a sinister aim, the commentary notes, and continues: The attention of the South Korean people supposed to receive the relief goods imbued with our compatriotic feelings is focused on the northern half of the republic. Meanwhile, the struggle of the South Korean students and people against the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan group and their flunkeyist-treacheries is gaining momentum.

Upset by such developments, the Chon Tu-hwan group is now loud-mouthed about the "election atmosphere" and "social stability". In doing so, they seek to put down the anti-"government" and anti-puppet sentiments of the South Korean people and go unrivaled again in the "elections" and thereby lay foundations for their long-term office. There can be no "social stability" in South Korea so long as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan remains in power and enforces fascist dictatorship.

#### S. KOREANS PRAISE KIM CHON-IL'S WORKS

SK021033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- South Korean people of all walks of life highly praise the ideological and theoretical feats performed by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, after making a deep study of his classic works "On the Chuche Idea" and "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea."

A young man surnamed Yi in Pusan said in his speech at "an evening of reading" of students: The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" is a great encyclopedia giving answers with brilliant intelligence as to how man should shape his destiny and how the people should develop social history. This work alone is enough to show that the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il is a genius who has perfect knowledge of President Kim Il-song's chuche idea and a great man who creditably carries forward the chuche cause.

A certain Choe, a professor of politics, said at a scientific discussion with his colleagues: Modern socio-politics should be studied and substantiated on the basis of the chuche idea. The immortal chuche idea decorates the highest peak of the history of human thought more brilliantly thanks to the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il's outstanding ideological and theoretical activities.

After deeply studying the treatise "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a revolutionary of South Korea said: We will certainly win in the revolutionary cause of reunification when we fight, taking the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's revolutionary idea as our faith and his theory and method as our only weapon.

Yi Yong-sik, a university student in Seoul, told his fellow students: Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's treatise "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" is a bomb-like blow to imperialism and a great programme indicating the road ahead of the people up to the communist future. I will more firmly establish the revolutionary world outlook with the chuche-based view on the leader as its core in accordance with the idea evolved in the treatise and more courageously participate in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRC FOUNDING OBSERVED

SK021206 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Unattributed talk: "Korea-China Friendship That Will Shine Forever -- We Warmly Congratulate the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC"]

[Text] Today, the fraternal Chinese people mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, under circumstances in which, upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress, they are accelerating the construction of socialist modernization. Our people send the warmest greetings of congratulation to the fraternal Chinese people greeting the national holiday. ["Song of Korea-China Friendship" interposed]

The founding of the PRC on 1 October 1945, 35 years ago, was a great event of great significance in the history of the Chinese people. After winning victory in the people's revolution under the correct leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people founded the PRC and established a socialist system. Since then, they have vigorously accelerated socialist construction and have turned once backward China into today's new socialist China, thus clearly confirming the superiority and vitality of the socialist system and greatly contributing to strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of Asia and the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The outlook of the backward China, over which exploitation and oppression dominated and which suffered from poverty and starvation, has disappeared forever. A new socialist China was built in the huge land of China and has shined resplendently.

The past 35 years traversed by the PRC have been days of a rewarding struggle, new reforms, and creation. Firmly united around the CPC, the Chinese people have turned the backward and shabby China into a newly progressing socialist China in a short period by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

With the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as a turning point, the stabilization and unity of the whole country have been achieved and unprecedented up-surges have been effected in socialist revolution and construction. The 12th CPC Congress summed up the precious success and experience attained by the Chinese people in the revolution and construction and enacted an epochal turn in further strengthening and developing the party and in developing the revolutionary struggle and construction work in China to a higher stage.

Under the tested leadership of the CPC, including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese people have made a big stride in realizing the 4-point modernization plan, upholding the decisions of the 12th party congress. [a Chinese song interposed]

Today, under the wise leadership of the CPC, the policy of readjusting the people's economy has been implemented in China and shining success has been achieved. The balance between heavy industry and agriculture and light industry and between accumulation and consumption has been guaranteed in conformity with the new demands of the developing revolution and the people's standard of living has been improved with each passing day.

In overall economic development, the GNP of society in 1983 increased by 10 percent compared to that of 1982 and the national income increased by 9 percent. The total output of industry increased by 7.9 percent annually between 1979 and 1983. The growth rate of agriculture during this period averaged 8 percent annually. The output of some 30 principal products, including coal, petroleum oil, and steel products, have reached the targets for 1985, the final year of the present 5-year plan.

This shows that, as a result of the brilliant implementation of the policy of readjusting the people's economy, deep attention has been paid to improving the people's standard of living.

Great success has also been attained in technologically remodelling capital construction and enterprises. Efforts have been focused on the construction of some 70 projects out of the capital construction projects envisaged in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. As a result, many fuel and power bases, railways, ports, and chemical plants have been built; the constraints with regard to fuel, power, and transportation has been eased; and economic construction has been promoted.

Many achievements have been attained in the fields of education, science, and culture in China. The people's level of education, science and technology, and literature and art has been improved constantly. Socialist spiritual and material construction has been briskly carried out thus effecting a great change in the lives of the people in urban and rural areas.

With regard to the development of science and technology, the science and technology of agriculture, light industry, weaving, power, electronics, and machine building have developed rapidly.

In the international arena, the PRC has resolutely struggled against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for world peace and has actively supported and encouraged the anti-imperialist cause of the Third World peoples for independence. Because of the revolutionary and principled foreign policy of the Chinese party and government, the international prestige of the PRC has been promoted with each passing day and its influence in the settlement of international issues has increased.

The achievement of the stabilization and unity of the whole country, the brilliant success in the construction of socialist modernization, and the daily promotion of the PRC's international dignity wholly confirm the justness of the lines and policies of the CPC. The proud victory and success attained by the Chinese people in the revolution and construction are a brilliant fruition achieved as a result of the CPC's creative application of the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of China and as a result of the Chinese people's devoted struggle through the demonstration of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude under the leadership of the CPC.

The successful progress in the construction of socialist modernization and the daily enhancement of the PRC's might greatly encourage our people who are accelerating socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and the struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Regarding China as their great rear area, our people rejoice as over their own over the success attained by the Chinese people in the revolution and construction and ardently hail it. [a Chinese song is interposed]

Korea-China friendship, which was forged with blood in the flames of revolution and which has overcome grim ordeals, is being brought into fuller bloom, unfolding a new chapter in the history of the friendship between the two countries with the passage of time. Our people are matchlessly pleased with the fact that Korea-China friendship is being brought into fuller bloom with each passing day.

Korea-China friendship based on the relations of special intimacy, which the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song early forged with the respected Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai, Comrade Liu Shaoqi, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, is being consolidated and developed to a new, higher stage.

The visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in 1982, the visit to China by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in June last year, the visit to our country by Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping in 1982, and the visit to our country by Comrade Hu Yaobang this year were historic events which marked a new landmark in continuously illuminating the glorious tradition of Korea-China friendship.

Having supported our people's revolutionary cause, always sharing destiny with our people, and having hailed the success attained by our country in socialist construction as their own, the Chinese party, government, and people dispatched a high-level party and government delegation last year to celebrate our national holiday. In this way, the Korea-China friendship based on the deep relations of intimacy between the leaders of the two parties and governments has been further consolidated and developed into an invincible friendship in the course of frequent visits that were like visits between relatives.

Today, the Chinese people, like our people, are matchlessly pleased with the daily development of friendly relations between Korea and China and endlessly trust and respect the great leader who has made outstanding contributions to developing invincible friendship. [a Korean song is interposed] The peoples of Korea and China have, as an inseparable and common destiny, in the future, too, as in the past, advancing together shoulder to shoulder forever in the same ranks of the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace in Asia and the world and the ultimate victory of socialism and communism. ["Song of Korea-China Friendship" is interposed] Just as the Chinese party and people treasure friendship and unity with our party and people, the latter regard strengthening friendship and unity with the former as a lofty obligation of internationalism and revolutionary fidelity.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people will, in the future, too, make all possible efforts to defend the Korea-China friendship forever and make it shine generation after generation. They are filled with a resolve to fight together always, shoulder to shoulder, with the Chinese people without the slightest wavering, no matter what storms the world may weather.

We hope that, under the wise leadership of the tested leaders of the CPC, the Chinese people will attain greater success and shining victory in their struggle to build a highly civilized and democratic socialist power by accelerating the construction of socialist modernization, to reunify the whole country by returning Taiwan to the motherland, and to restore sovereignty over Hong Kong.

#### Korean-Chinese Friendship

SK021358 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0725 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Unattributed talk: "Great Korean-Chinese Friendship Inherited and Developed Generation After Generation"]

[Text] On 26 September 1959 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song contributed a special article entitled "The Militant Friendship between the Peoples of the Two Countries of Korea and China" to RENMIN RIBAO on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the PRC founding.

In this special article the great leader elucidated the great significance of the victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the PRC, and made the concrete analysis, citing historical facts, that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China have long historical roots and that they are invincible ones which have been strengthened and developed through arduous trials.

In the special article the great leader not only cited the fact that the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China have achieved proud successes by supporting and closely cooperating with each other in the joint struggle against imperialist aggression and in socialist construction, but also elucidated the firm stand of our people to treasure Korean-Chinese friendship and to strengthen and develop it constantly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic special article on "The Militant Friendship Between the Peoples of the Two Countries of Korea and China" greatly contributed to deepening the traditional friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, causing the friendship and solidarity to become more invincible, and to accelerating the revolution and construction in the two countries more vigorously. It is also demonstrating boundless vitality even today.

This special article is one of the precious documents that should be firmly grasped in developing the Korean-Chinese friendship generation after generation.

In his historic special article on "The Militant Friendship Between the Peoples of the Two Countries of Korea and China," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China have long historical roots and have been strengthened and developed through arduous trials. The peoples of the two countries of Korea and China have maintained close relations of friendship and firm unity and have jointly struggled against foreign aggressors.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader, the Korean communists and people fought together with the fraternal Chinese people shoulder to shoulder in the anti-Japanese armed struggle against the aggression and plundering of the Japanese imperialists and for the country's independence and national liberation.

The great vitality of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China was fully demonstrated during our people's fatherland liberation war, against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion. In the period of the Korean people's fatherland liberation war, the Chinese party and government, upholding the banner of resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home, and defend the nation, sent a volunteer Army comprised of their outstanding sons and daughters to the Korean front and assisted with blood our people's struggle with the firm determination to share destiny with the Korean people even under the difficult conditions they faced right after achieving victory in their revolution.

Even following the attainment of victory in the war by defeating the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese people supported the difficult postwar rehabilitation and socialist construction of our people both materially and spiritually. Even today they are resolutely supporting encouraging our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Indeed, the communists and peoples of the two countries of Korea and China jointly struggled against imperialism in the past and against modern imperialism. They jointly struggled not only in China but also in Korea. They jointly struggled before they seized sovereignty. They are also jointly struggling even today, when they have seized sovereignty.

In the course of sharing common fate by climbing all hills of trial together and participating together in various bloody battles in the past, the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China have keenly experienced that they have unbreakable kindred relations as inseparable as lips-and-teeth.

Indeed, the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China are old comrades-in-arms who closely supported and cooperated with each other in the joint struggle over a long time, dedicating blood and lives to each other. They are genuine class brothers who are firmly united with each other with the identical idea and objectives, and are reliable allies who are promoting friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance based on the principle of total equality and mutual respect.

The militant friendship and invincible solidarity and unity between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China are based on deep friendship, trust, and special intimacy between the leaders of the two countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forged deep friendship with the great leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Zedong, and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai at an early date and provided an everlasting foundation stone for Korea-China friendship and consolidated it with them.

The leaders of the two countries of Korea and China have frequently contacted and communicated with each other for a long time irrespective of diplomatic practices and formality, thus deepening their friendship and intimacy. These good relations have developed further in recent years.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited China in September 1982 and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping visited our country the same year. Comrade Hu Yaobang visited our country again in May of last year.

The Korea-China friendship provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party and state leaders of China long ago and firmly consolidated by them is being inherited and developed generation after generation.

At the invitation of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited China last year. The visit of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to China, which vigorously demonstrated the militant friendship, unity, and brotherly intimacy between the two parties, nations, and peoples of Korea and China, was a historic event which opened a new chapter in Korea-China friendship and provided a more brilliant future.

China is our closest neighbor with the Yalu and the Tuman Rivers between us, and the Chinese people are our reliable class brothers.

The Chinese people are vigorously struggling today to turn China into a highly democratic, highly civilized, and modernized powerful socialist country, upholding the decisions of the 12th party congress under the tested leadership of the leaders of the CPC, including Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. They have already achieved great successes.

The Chinese people are also struggling actively to reunify the whole country by returning Taiwan, an indivisible Chinese territory, to the fatherland.

Our people warmly congratulate the Chinese people on all the successes they are registering in their socialist construction, regarding them as our own, and sincerely wish the Chinese people new victories in the future. Our people treasure the Korea-China friendship and will make all possible efforts to further strengthen and develop it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught in his historic article entitled "The Militant Friendship between the Peoples of Two Countries of Korea and China" as follows:

The successful building of socialism in our two countries and the strengthening of the friendship and unity between the two peoples are a great might in finally driving out the imperialist aggressor forces from the East, for preserving a durable peace, and for ensuring the victory of socialism. Constantly strengthening and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship are not only the demand of the developing revolution of the two countries but also correspond to the common interests of socialist countries and the people of the Third World. They are also required for peace and security in Asia and the world.

It is our party's firm policy and our people's invariable will that we permanently strengthen and develop the invincible Korea-China friendship which has a long tradition. Our party and our people will invariably cherish the revolutionary principle forged with the Chinese people as class brothers and will preserve to the end and make bloom the traditional Korea-China friendship generation after generation.

No force on earth can block the advance of the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletariat internationalism. The peoples of our two countries will be always victorious on the road of the common struggle.

#### GOODWILL DELEGATION RECEIVED BY LI XIANNIAN

SK040418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing October 2 (KCNA) -- The Korean people are now confronted with the task to reunify the country at an early date. We fully support President Kim Il-song's proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and proposal for tripartite talks.

Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, said this to a delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, today in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. The delegation came here to attend China's National Day celebrations.

President Li said the China-Korea relationship was very good and it was not temporary but everlasting as it was provided by Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai and President Kim Il-song.

It is very good of you to have sent relief goods to the South Korean flood victims recently, said the China's president.

The talk proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China.

#### NODONG SINMUN LAUDS ACCORD ON HONG KONG

SK301014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- The Korean people are pleased to hear that a way has been paved for satisfactory solution of the Hong Kong problem. So says NODONG SINMUN Sunday in its commentary on the Sino-British joint statement on the Hong Kong problem initialled in Beijing on September 26. The author of the commentary says:

With a positive agreement reached between the Chinese and British Governments, the historically unsettled Hong Kong problem has found a satisfactory solution. This marks an important event in the Chinese people's history and a new step forward in their cause for national reunification.

It is entirely thanks to the invariable and sincere efforts of the Chinese Government that it has become possible to successfully solve the Hong Kong problem. Taking it as an inseparable part of the national reunification cause to regain the sovereignty over Hong Kong, the Chinese Government has actively struggled to solve this problem in conformity with the realities of China and the will of the Chinese people.

Originally, regaining the sovereignty over Hong Kong belongs to the sovereignty of China. China as a sovereign state has the right to take back its territory any time and in any way. The Chinese Government sought a negotiated solution of the Hong Kong problem. The Chinese Government clarified that the existing social and economic systems and the mode of life would be kept as they are for 50 years after retaking Hong Kong. This is a realistic step to respect the interests and will of the Hong Kong people and guarantee its stability and prosperity.

13 years have left till 1997. The Korean people sincerely hope to see thorough implementation of the bilateral agreement between China and Britain and a more satisfactory solution of the Hong Kong problem in accordance with the realities of China and the interests of the Chinese people.

#### YIM CHUN-CHU ATTENDS GDR ENVOY'S RECEPTION

SK040411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern gave a reception last evening at his embassy on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Invited to the reception were Yim Chun-chu, vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Hwan, vice-premier, and So Yun-sok, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, who are members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier; and officials concerned.

Speaking first, Karl-Heinz Kern said the official goodwill visit to the GDR by a DPRK party and state delegation led by respected Comrade Kim Il-song was an event of historical significance in the relations between the two countries. We highly estimate the political significance of this visit, which contributed to a more fruitful cooperation between the two countries and strengthened unity of socialist countries and defence of world peace and security, he said.

We, he stressed, are deeply satisfied with the support extended by the DPRK to the proposals put forward in the Prague political declaration of the Warsaw Pact nations and the Moscow joint statement of the heads of socialist countries.

The ambassador said the GDR expressed solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for a peaceful solution of the Korean question. We warmly hail the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks aimed at replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and adopting a non-aggression declaration between North and South as the only realistic proposal for peace and relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and for a peaceful reunification of the country, he said.

I believe, he emphasised, that the relations between the GDR and the DPRK will further develop in depth for the promotion of the wellbeing of our two peoples, constant strengthening of socialism and consolidation of the unity of socialist countries, a guarantee for world peace and security, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as respected Comrade Erich Honecker and respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretaries of our two parties, pointed out in Berlin.

Speaking next, Yim Chun-chu said the founding of the GDR was a great event which opened a new epoch in the history of the GDR people. We fully support the countermeasures taken by the GDR against the deployment of U.S. new-type medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany and other West European countries, and express firm solidarity with the GDR people in the just struggle to remove the danger of nuclear war in Europe and defend world peace and security, he said.

Turning to the friendly relations between the two countries, the DPRK vice-president said these relations were very valuable and solid as they were based on the particular intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Erich Honecker. Our people, he declared, will make every effort to further consolidate and develop the relations between the two countries in all fields of politics, economy and culture on the basis of treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Erich Honecker.

#### KIM RECEIVES HUNGARIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

SK031638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Janos Taraba, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Korea, presented his credentials to the great leader President Kim Il-song on October 3.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Yi Chong-mok, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and officials of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador after receiving his credentials.

#### KIM MEETS TANZANIAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY GROUP

SK031635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received the visiting delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania on October 3. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Ngombale Mwiru, member of the Central Committee, and secretary for ideology, policy, education and train, of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office.

Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, were on hand. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### CHONG CHUN-KI TALKS WITH EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL

SK030805 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 2 met and had a friendly talk with Sa'ad Ahmad Husayn, vice-minister of higher education of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Present on the occasion was Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

KONG CHIN-TAE ATTENDS YAR STADIUM CEREMONY

SK021027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- A ceremony for the completion of the Sanaa international stadium built by Korea and a mass gymnastic display created and guided by Korean specialists were held on September 26 in Sanaa, the capital of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR].

Present were 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, and the minister of state and general secretary of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports, and the chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces. Invited there was the DPRK Government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on a visit to the YAR to attend the celebrations of the 22nd anniversary of the victory of the September 26 revolution in the YAR.

At the ceremony the President Salih cut the tape, proclaiming its opening. The president and all the participants expressed satisfaction over the high ideological and artistic plane of the mass gymnastic display, admiring it.

MEETING OBSERVES INDEPENDENCE OF GUINEA

SK020815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- A friendship meeting was held yesterday at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the independence of Guinea and the proclamation of the republic. Present on the occasion were Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and chairman of the Korea-Guinea Friendship Association, officials concerned and working people in the city. A speech was made there. Prior to the meeting, the participants saw pictures showing successes registered by the Guinean people in the struggle for building a new society after the independence.

MOZAMBICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES VISITING DELEGATION

SK021512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- Samora Moises Machel, president of Mozambique, on September 27 met the government military delegation of our country headed by Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk, vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, which had attended celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle for national liberation according to a report.

President Machel said that respected President Kim Il-song is not only the great leader of the Korean people but also a great man recognized by the world and a great leader of the world revolution.

While visiting the European socialist countries, he said, President Kim Il-song was accorded high respect and enthusiastic welcome everywhere he went. President Machel wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mozambique in various fields including agriculture, industry and construction. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES KING OF LESOTHO

SK031547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to King of Lesotho Moshoeshoe the Second on October 3. The message reads:

On the 18th anniversary of the national day of the Kingdom of Lesotho I warmly congratulate you and the Lesotho people. I take this opportunity to wish you good health and happiness as well as you and your people greater success in the efforts for the prosperity of the country.

Greets Premier

SK031545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, on October 3. The message reads:

On the 18th anniversary of the national day of the Kingdom of Lesotho I warmly congratulate Your Excellency and the government and people of the Kingdom of Lesotho on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf.

The Korean people extend full support and encouragement to the Lesotho people for their strenuous efforts to consolidate national independence and build a new prosperous society braving the ceaseless pressure and subversion and sabotages by the racists under the correct leadership of your excellency prime minister, and greatly rejoice over your achievements.

Convinced that the excellent friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further expand and promote in various fields I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you greater success in your responsibilities for the independent development of the country.

KIM YONG-NAM SENDS MESSAGE TO BOTSWANA'S CHIEPE

SK030426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to G.K.T. Chiepe on his appointment as foreign minister of Botswana. The message expresses the conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further strengthen and develop in the future.

LECTURE ON CHUCHE IDEA PRESENTED IN CAR

SK031517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- An explanatory lecture on the chuche idea was given on September 14 at the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of the Central African Republic [CAR]. Hung on a wall of the lecture hall was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A lecture on the subject "On the Origin of the Chuche Idea" was given there. The lecturer said that the chuche idea is an idea for human liberation and chajusong (independence) of the popular masses. He went on:

The great leader President Kim Il-song, deeply grasping the demand of a new era in which the popular masses once oppressed and exploited have emerged as the master of their destinies, founded the immortal chuche idea, thus bringing the struggle of the popular masses for chajusong to a new higher stage and ushering in a new era in the development of human history, the era of chuche.

Explaining the demand of the times and the practical demand of the Korean revolution for the founding of the chuche idea, and the starting point of the chuche idea, he said that the chuche ideas has become a great guiding idea of our era. The chuche idea clarified a man-centered world outlook and a revolutionary theory based on the role of the working people so as to make a great historical contribution to the development of human thought and the cause of chajusong he stressed.

RECEPTION HELD HONORING SRI LANKAN ADVISER

SK030815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- The DPRK Government gave a reception last evening at the Ongnyu Restaurant in honor of visiting C.E.L. Wickremasinghe, advisor to the Sri Lankan president and Politbureau member of the United National Party of Sri Lanka. Present on the occasion was Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier and chairman of the Agricultural Commission.

Kim Chae-suk, vice minister of foreign affairs, spoke first. He said: We are well aware of the achievements made by the Sri Lankan people in the building of a new life under the leadership of respected His Excellency President J.R. Jayewardene. We highly estimate the efforts of your government to uphold the principle and purity of the Non-aligned Movement, achieve the unity and cohesion of this movement and turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. We actively support the proposal of the ASEAN countries for making Southeast Asia a nuclear-free zone as desired by the people advocating chajusong. We will advance hand in hand with the Sri Lankan people in the struggle for the cause of peace in Asia and the world and the noble idea of the Non-aligned Movement and actively work to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on the principle of complete equality and chajusong in the future, too.

C.E.L. Wickremasinghe spoke next. He said he was deeply impressed particularly by the achievements in Korea. The chuche philosophy founded by His Excellency President Kim Il-song is a great philosophy, he said. He continued:

The chuche philosophy is a philosophy that must be applied in developing countries. It is a great idea for liquidating poverty and backwardness. The great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song has expounded important problems that all the developing countries should take as a guideline. All countries including developing countries should apply this great chuche philosophy, irrespective of political and social system.

Recalling that many people of Sri Lanka have visited Korea, he said: Greatly encouraged by the achievements made in Korea, they are, back home, striving to apply the chuche idea in agriculture. The developing countries should build up their economy rapidly. The application of the chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song, the great leader, is the only way for the developing countries to build an independent national economy by themselves.

The attendants toasted the friendship and unity between the Korean and Sri Lankan peoples, the good health and longlife of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected His Excellency President J.R. Jayewardene. The advisor to the Sri Lankan president arrived here Tuesday.

UNLOADING OF CEMENT COMPLETED AT INCHON, PUKPYONG

SK040425 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (OANA-YONHAP) -- On Thursday, the (South) Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) finished unloading the cement North Korea had sent to the South Korean western port of Inchon and the eastern port of Pukpyong for the South's flood victims, KNRC officials said. The KNRC has unloaded 100,000 tons of North Korean cement at Inchon since Sept. 30 and at Pukpyong since Oct. 1. The cement will be distributed by 4.95 ton allotments to each household that was destroyed, according to the officials. The rest of the cement will be used to reconstruct broken river banks and roads, they said.

Dinner Party in Inchon

SK040430 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Inchon, Korea, Oct. 4 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South and North Korean Red Cross officials held a dinner party Wednesday evening in this port city. The occasion was to celebrate the successful delivery and receipt of relief materials from the North for flood victims in the South. South Korean Red Cross chief delegate Yi Yong-dok invited a five-member North Korean delegation to the party arranged at the Olympus Hotel in Inchon, some 30 km west of Seoul.

Included among northern Red Cross members at the three-hour affair were Han Ung-sik, Yi's northern counterpart, and a newsman from the NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the North Korean Workers Party. North Korea had recently offered 7,200 tons of rice, 500,000 square meters of textiles and 100,000 tons of cement as relief goods for scores of thousands of South Koreans victimized by heavy rainfall that hit the South at the turn of last month. The materials have already been distributed to the flood victims, thus marking the first inter-Korean material exchange since the end of the 1950-53 Korean war.

Besides Yi, the South Korean delegation to the party included the president of the KYONGIN DAILY NEWS in Inchon and the president of a stevedoring company that unloaded the goods.

The groups watched a traditional Korean musical performance provided by the hotel.

Gifts for North Officials

SK040613 Seoul YONHAP in English 0606 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The (South) Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) delivered to North Korean reporters and Red Cross officials Thursday travel bags containing 18 kinds of gifts, including blankets, cassette radios, cosmetics and textiles, for their personal use. The officials were in charge of transporting 100,000 tons of cement to the South Korean ports of Inchon and Pukpyong for flood victims in the South.

After the KNRC finished unloading the cement at the ports, it conveyed the gift sets to the North Korean officials along with a certificate of acceptance. The delivery and receipt of the cement began on Sept. 30.

Goods Distributed to Victims

SK030938 Seoul YONHAP in English 0928 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 3 (YONHAP) -- The (South) Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) finished distributing North Korean flood relief goods, including rice, cement and textiles, among South Korean flood victims across the country Wednesday afternoon, KNRC officials said. The relief materials, which the KNRC received through the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone dividing the Korean peninsula, and South Korean ports of Inchon and Pukpyong over the weekend through Tuesday, have been allocated to the victims according to its distribution plan, the officials said.

Under the plan, more than 16,000 families, which each suffered from a damage covering more than 80 percent of their farm crops or houses, were given about 66 kilograms of rice. Another 20,936 households whose farmland damage ranged from 50 percent to 79 percent received 33 kilograms of rice.

The fabrics and cement were distributed not on an individual family basis but on a village or district basis so that residents could decide upon the length of textiles and the quantity of cement to be apportioned to a specific household. The relief goods were delivered to flood victims directly by Red Cross service volunteers.

The North Korean Red Cross transported to its South Korean counterpart 7,200 tons of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, 759 boxes of medicines and 100,000 tons of cement for South Korean flood victims. North Korean medicines will be used at 13 Red Cross hospitals throughout the nation following quality tests. Those who received the relief materials generally agreed that the North Korean goods were inferior to South Korean goods.

OLYMPIC CHAIRMAN PROPOSES REOPENING SPORTS TALKS

SK041016 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] No Tae-u, president of the Korean Amateur Athletic Association and chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee, proposed to the North Korean side the resumption of South-North sports talks at an early date. This afternoon, Chairman No Tae-u sent via a liaison officer at Panmunjom to Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the North Korean Committee for Physical Education Guidance and chairman of the North Korean Olympic Committee, proposing the resumption of the 4th South-North sports talks at an early date at the North Korean side's convenience.

In the letter, expresssing regret over the North Korean side's refusal of our side's 30 August proposal for the resumption of the fourth sports talks, Chairman No Tae-u stressed that if the sportsmen in the South and the North make efforts to widen their mutual understanding, there will be no reason to not resume the ruptured sports talks.

Noting that many international sports events are scheduled in Seoul and Pyongyang next year and that, particularly in our case, such big international games as the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games are near at hand, Chairman No Tae-u said that if South and North Korea want to present single teams at these international games, we should hold sports talks starting now to accelerate preparations for these games and to realize sports exchanges between the South and the North without delay.

TEAM TO PLAY IN ASIAN TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SK040312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea will compete in the Seventh Asian Table Tennis Championship slated for Oct. 20-28 in Islamabad, Pakistan, ending its 12-year isolation from the Asian table tennis world. South Korea, with its world-class players, has been denied participation in the regional championships for political reasons since 1972.

South Korean officials said that they are confident South Korea will be formally admitted to the Asian Table Tennis Union (ATTU) at the union's general meeting, to be held in the Pakistani city during the tournament. South Korea had dominated the now-defunct Asian Table Tennis Federation (ATTF) until 1970. In 1971, South Korea contested against Japan the matter of expelling Taiwan from the ATTF. Japan withdrew from the ATTF and organized a new body, the Asia Table Tennis Union (ATTU), together with China and North Korea.

As many nonaligned nations in the ATTF moved to the ATTU, members in the new organization outnumbered those in the ATTF, and in 1973 the ATTF was dismantled according to the "one federation for one region principle" of the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF). South Korea had incessantly tried to enter the ATTU, but North Korea, a founding member of the union with a seat on its seven-nation Executive Committee, had helped prevent South Korea's joining the ATTU.

The ATTU makes it mandatory for a country to get unanimous approval from the Executive Committee in order to obtain ATTU membership. The final step in the application process is the winning of support at the ATTU's general meeting. South Korea's entry into the ATTU first became possible in 1983 when North Korea bowed to pressures from other executive members, such as China and Japan, to receive the South as a member at the Tokyo Executive Committee Meeting. The officials said they expect that North Korea will send players to the Islamabad meet. Thus, a South-North table tennis confrontation is likely to occur in the final rounds.

CHON BUDGET MESSAGE TO ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK040722 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (OANA-YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Thursday that South Korea will continue to seek improved relations with East bloc nations, including the Soviet Union, as well as expanded exchanges with China. In the budget message read by Prime Minister Chin Yi-chong before the plenary session of the National Assembly, Chon said the nation will "persistently try to pave the way for substantial improvement of its relations with East bloc countries, including the Soviet Union, through a continued open-door policy toward and enhanced exchanges with them."

"The government will also make continued efforts to expand exchanges with China," he added. Pointing out that China has shown an inclination to maintain non-political exchanges with South Korea in limited areas, like sports, Chon said his government sees that such an attitude shift could be "beneficial to the stability" of the political situations surrounding the Korean peninsula. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with communist countries.

Regarding inter-Korean relations, Chon said the government will do its best to advance the reunification of the divided Korean peninsula. Noting that inter-Korean relations will repeat the vicious circle of confrontation unless the two Koreas can provide an epoch-making turning point in current relations, Chon said the government will correct "abnormal inter-Korean relations" at the earliest possible date. He said this will be achieved through such efforts as the resumption of the stalled inter-Korean sports talks. The government will also open an era of dialogue, exchange and cooperation between South and North, he said.

The inter-Korean sports talks held in April and May to discuss the formation of a single inter-Korean team to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics and other international sports events ended in failure after three rounds. The North later joined East European nations and the Soviet Union in boycotting the Los Angeles Olympics. Chon also said the acceptance of the recent North Korean Red Cross Society's proposal to provide relief materials for South Korean flood victims resulted from the ardent hope of the (South) Korea National Red Cross to find a breakthrough in the improvement of inter-Korean relations and an opportunity to accomplish national reconciliation.

In addition, Chon said the nation will further develop its alliance with the United States through the promotion of mutual benefits in trade and cultural exchanges, while keeping close cooperative relations on international political issues.

With Japan, where he made the first official visit by a Korean head of state in history in early September, Chon said his government will do its utmost to resolve pending issues and to develop friendly relations.

Touching on domestic politics, Chon said the lifting of the political ban on former politicians who are still barred from political activities will be considered in accordance with the "national aspiration, which calls on them to voluntarily show their repentence of the past acts in action before the nation."

A total of 567 former politicians and other social figures were ousted from politics in 1980 under a special decree, but 452 of them were removed from the political blacklist through two liftings of the political ban in 1983 and 1984. Ninety-nine, excluding 16 dead, are still barred from political activities.

In connection with the coming general elections that will determine the nation's 12th-term national assemblymen, Chon said the government will not tolerate any corrupt and illegal electioneering practices. On management direction of the nation's economy in the new year, Chon said the government will continue the growth cycle, while maintaining sounder terms in the balance of international payments.

The government's 1985 economic policy is expected to focus on, among other things, a proper money supply level, the restrictions of speculative investment in real estate, the promotion of savings, the eventual liberalization of interest rates and both the quantitative and qualitative expansion of exports. Also included will be the prevention of excessive competition between Korean firms in overseas construction, selective reception of foreign orders for the sake of profit as well as the promotion of technology-intensive machinery and electronic industries as strategic industries, Chon said.

NORTH SUBMITS REPORT ON RANGOON BOMBING TO UN

SK040105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] North Korea has submitted a report to the United Nations, repeating its previous allegation that the Rangoon bombing was an incident "fabricated" jointly by South Korea and Burma, a diplomatic source said yesterday.

"North Korea submitted the report after it belatedly got an information that the Burmese Government will make a report to the United Nations regarding the bomb blast," he said. The source said the North Korean report is also to be sent to the Sixth Committee. It is certain, however, that the Pyongyang report will be rejected because the Burmese documents objectively prove the involvement of North Koreans in the bloody incident of Oct. 9 last year, the source said.

Meanwhile, Amb. Kim Kyong-won to the United Nations is scheduled to make a speech at the Sixth Committee Friday to clarify the Seoul government's position regarding the Rangoon incident.

BURMA'S REPORT ON RANGOON INCIDENT REVIEWED

SK040056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Report on Rangoon Blast"]

[Text] The Burmese Government yesterday officially reconfirmed that Pyongyang was directly implicated in the monstrous bombing attack on a group of our visiting government leaders in Rangoon one year ago. The steadfast indictment of North Korea came in the form of a report submitted to the United Nations General Assembly, which is under way in New York. Thus North Korea's perpetration of the atrocity that killed 17 South Korean officials and four Burmese has been internationally confirmed. Only an admission and an apology by the North Korean regime is lacking.

Now that all the facts have been disclosed and substantiated, Pyongyang should admit its guilt and make a long-overdue apology before the world. Better late than never.

In an extensive paper distributed to U.N. members on the opening of a commission to discuss measures for strengthening the security of diplomats, the Burmese Government said it places this incident before the world community because it impairs peaceful relations and cooperation among nations. There is enough irrefutable evidence, the report noted, to establish the fact that the bombing was the work of three North Korean agents, acting under orders from Pyongyang. Rangoon said North Korea sent three saboteurs aboard a North Korean freighter to Burma. There they were harbored in the North Korean Embassy in Rangoon while preparing to massacre our official mission at the Martyr's Mausoleum.

Immediately following the atrocity, victims of which included four South Korean Cabinet members, Burma captured the three North Koreans and later brought them to justice. Rangoon cut diplomatic ties with Pyongyang and later withdrew its recognition of North Korea as a result of its detailed investigation. Burma's punitive actions were justified, as the U.N. report points out. The North Korean bombing cost many innocent lives and gravely threatened the very diplomatic mechanism designed to maintain international peace and order.

North Korea's brutality in Rangoon shocked and angered peace-loving peoples around the world. Twenty nations on the U.N. Legal Committee resolved last December to condemn the terrorist attack to prevent any recurrence of such incidents. Several other governments also severed relations with Pyongyang in protest. The sinister nature of North Korea's aberrance was evidenced by the wave of worldwide denunciations and the resulting increase in concern for the safety of diplomatic personnel everywhere.

In recent years North Korea has emerged as a champion of international terrorism as well as armed provocation and indirect aggression on the Korean peninsula. These heinous distinctions only add to its infamy for having staged an invasion of South Korea in 1950. Out of over 500 incidents of international terrorism last year, North Korea, along with a couple of other countries, was cited as having played a major role in 70 cases, according to a U.S. State Department report. It is well known that Pyongyang has sent arms and troops to many parts of Africa, the Middle East and Latin America in hopes of inciting insurrection and military conflict.

North Korea's propaganda machine claimed that the Rangoon bombing was a frame-up by Seoul and that Pyongyang was not to blame. But Burma's official report to the United Nations makes a liar of Pyongyang. The truth of its barbarity has been brought to light once and for all. The world community must mete out collective sanctions against Pyongyang's criminal regime to assure that the world will be safe from such inhuman violence.

#### EAST BLOC DIPLOMATS, OTHERS' ATTEND UN RECEPTION

SK040849 Seoul YONHAP in English 0843 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, Oct. 3 (YONHAP) -- About 500 high-ranking foreign officials and diplomats attended a reception here Wednesday to offer their congratulations on the occasion of South Korea's National Foundation Day. South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong hosted the party commemorating his country's 4,316th birthday. Among those attending were the prime ministers of Surinam and St. Christopher-Nevis and the foreign ministers of 12 countries, including the Philippines, Barbados, Paraguay and Colombia.

Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and other top U.N. officials, as well as all Western ambassadors stationed here, including U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, also were guests at the party. A Korean diplomat said that it was the first time he had ever seen such big shots attending a reception in honor of South Korea's national foundation. "The attendance by those big shots well reflected our country's ever-growing national strength in the international community," the official added.

What drew particular attention at the reception was the appearance of diplomats from East bloc countries, which have no formal ties with South Korea. The countries included the Soviet Union, China and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

#### TV MANUFACTURERS SEEK TO DEVELOP NEW MARKETS

SK040617 Seoul YONHAP in English 0501 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP) -- Major South Korean electric appliances makers are planning to develop new markets for their TV sets regardless of the U.S. Commerce Department's final antidumping decision against Korean-made color TV sets, business sources said Thursday.

The sources said that South Korean TV makers, such as Gold Star, Daewoo and Samsung, will strive to exploit new markets in Southeast Asia, the European Community (EC) and the Middle East to gradually lower their dependence on the U.S. market. To this end, the companies are expected to send market survey missions to each part of the world, except the United States, as soon as the U.S. Commerce Department's final decision comes out. They also will install in their factories new facilities to produce PAL-type and SECAM-type color TV sets, aiming at European and Middle East markets, the sources said. PAL-type TV sets are phase-alternation-line types, and SECAM-types sets are sequential a memoire models. TV Networks in South Korea, Japan and the United States have adopted the telecasting method of the National Television System Committee. Meanwhile, South Korea exported color TV sets worth 230 million U.S. dollars during the first half of this year, of which 165 million dollars worth were shipped to the United States.

#### EDUCATION MINISTER ON ENSURING SCHOOL AUTONOMY

SK030135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Education Minister Kwon I-hyok revealed last night that the government would push ahead with its policy to ensure "school autonomy" continuously despite recent radical demonstrations by some extreme students inside and outside campus. In testimony before the Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly, they stressed that the government has left all the matters of the campus in the hands of school authorities and would do so in the days to come. But, Minister Kwon said emphatically that such action of students as destroying school facilities and insulting professors would never be tolerated.

"Parents, school and the whole society have to combine to make their best efforts with patience to promote the goal of helping universities solve their problems for themselves," he said. However, he said that the government would not recognize the "Students Association" which was formed in some universities by students without permission of the school authorities.

The sole and legal students' society is the Students Defense Corps that is to be strengthened further, the minister said. The house panel convened an emergency meeting to discuss campus unrest in the wake of the sit-in by students of Seoul National University at the Democratic Korea Party headquarters in Friday.

In the meeting, which lasted until early this morning, Dr. Yi Hyon-chae, president of SNU, explained that the latest expulsion of four students was inevitable in order not to hamper the learning atmosphere for 30,000 students. He denied opposition law makers' allegation that the expulsion had something to do with the sit-in at the DKP's office.

"The school authorities have earlier decided to punish them in connection with some students' lynch of four persons, including a student of radio correspondence college," he said. Asked to clarify whether police moles were planted on campus as students claimed, Yi said, "Although there are bogus students, there are not police moles." The sit-in triggered a sharp conflict between the rival parties over the way the opposition party handled the unprecedented case.

In the meeting ruling Democratic Justice Party law-makers strongly demanded that the DKP come up with due explanation for a statement it issued after the sit-in.

UNEN ARTICLE VIEWS PRC FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW030328 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1438 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The victory of the 1949 Chinese revolution, a component part of the world revolutionary process which began with the Great October Socialist Revolution, became possible thanks to the highly favorable international situation as a result of the victory of the Soviet Union in World War II, when, with its allies, it smashed the cursed enemy of mankind -- Hitlerite fascism -- and then with the Guangdong Army, it routed the strike force of Japanese militarism in the Far East. UNEN says this in a signed article devoted to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the PRC.

The article says: The total liberation of Northeast China in 1945 by the heroic Soviet Army with the participation of the MPR Armed Forces and the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) gave the Chinese revolutionary forces an opportunity to create their military and strategic base there, for which, in 1946, they began the armed struggle against the reactionary Kuomintang regime and victoriously ended it in 1949. The Chinese revolution delivered a blow to the positions of imperialism in Asia, promoted subsequent changes in the correlation of forces in the world arena in favor of peace and socialism, and gave new impetus to the rise and development of the struggle of peoples against imperialism and colonialism for national and social liberation.

UNEN states: In the first years of the young republic's existence, the PRC's relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with socialist countries -- primarily with the Soviet Union -- played a decisive role in strengthening the new social order; in restoring in a short time the country's national economy, which had been ruined by military actions; in successfully solving the difficult and complicated tasks of socio-economic and cultural transformation; and in defending the revolutionary gains of the Chinese working people from encroachments by the reactionary forces of imperialism.

The class essence of these mutual relations is concretely stated in a number of treaties and agreements concluded in the 1950's between the PRC and the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries. As is known, during those years the Chinese people enjoyed the rich fruits of friendship and cooperation with these countries.

All this fully met the fundamental interests of both the Chinese people and the peoples of other socialist countries. Precisely because of this, the article notes, in the first post-revolutionary decades the PRC working people achieved considerable successes in conducting socioeconomic transformations in their country. The elimination as a class of major capitalists and landowners began; land reform was successfully conducted, thereby increasing the state sector in the economy of the country; new basic branches of industry were created; and the role of the working class grew in the life of Chinese society. With the victory of the revolution in China, the proclamation of the PRC, and the creation of a central people's government in China, a new stage began in relations between the people of the MPR and China, notes UNEN.

On 6 October 1949, the MPR Government ended relations with the Kuomintang government and officially recognized the PRC and on 16 October of the same year established diplomatic relations with it. The friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the PRC during the first decade of the PRC bore witness to the unity and cohesion of socialist countries, and were an example of a new, socialist type of inter-state relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Guided by the sincere desire to continue developing good-neighbor relations and all-round cooperation with the PRC, the MPR Government went to the Chinese side with a proposal to conclude an agreement on cooperation between the MPR and the PRC in the economic and cultural fields, and such an agreement was signed on 4 October 1952.

That agreement was the first inter-government document concluded between the MPR and the PRC on the principles of true equality.

Mongolian-Chinese relations -- writes the MPRP Central Committee organ -- developed successfully on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. A clear expression of this is the friendship and mutual cooperation agreement signed by the MPR and the PRC in May 1960 which provided for joint efforts to uphold peace and insure the security of peoples in Asia and the whole world and which confirmed the readiness of the sides to steadily develop and strengthen cooperation in the economic, cultural, and scientific fields on the basis of the 1952 agreement. These documents, as well as other agreements signed by the two countries on the principles on equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, laid the international legal foundations of Mongolian-Chinese friendly relations.

The 16th CPC Congress held in September 1956, which outlined the general party line for the development of the PRC along the socialist road, became a major event in China's life -- says the newspaper. It outlined the task of turning China into a socialist state with modern industry and agriculture, and advanced science and culture. In the foreign policy field it proclaimed a course for strengthening and developing fraternal friendship, unity, and all-round cooperation with all the socialist countries. This was a reliable guarantee for the freedom, independence, and further prosperity of new China.

The successes of the Chinese working people, achieved during the first years of the revolution, and the course that was reflected in the resolutions of the 16th CPC Congress opened for the Chinese people favorable prospects for the construction of a new society in China and for the further struggle for insuring peace and security in the Asian continent through friendship and cooperation with fraternal socialist countries.

However -- writes UNEN -- toward the end of the fifties, during the struggle in the CPC leadership concerning the further road of development of China, the petty bourgeois and nationalistic grouping of Mao Zedong and his supporters took over and with its anti-Marxist-Leninist, antiproletarian internationalist, antipeople, and antisocialist position made a sharp turn in PRC'S domestic and foreign policy. As a consequence, the general party line approved at the 16th CPC Congress was not implemented. As a result of the implementation of the Maoist adventurist political campaign -- the so-called policy of "three red flags," "the great proletarian cultural revolution" -- the foundations of socialism were destroyed in China and irreparable damage was caused to the social life of the country. The adventurist policy and actions of the Maoists, which stopped China's development for almost 20 years, brought about not only a sharp worsening of social problems in the cities and villages and persecution and sufferings to large numbers of party and state officials, public leaders, and men of science and culture, but also brought about the PRC's withdrawal from class friends and allies, the intensification of anti-Sovietism, a slide to the position of struggle against the USSR and the socialist community, and finally to joining the bloc of the most aggressive imperialist circles, states the newspaper.

In the creation of favorable foreign conditions for insuring socialist development in China an important role could be played by an even approach by the PRC to relations with socialist community countries, the resumption of cooperation with them on the basis of principles of socialist internationalism, and maintaining normal, good-neighbor relations with neighboring states on the basis of mutual confidence. This is demanded by the interests of the Chinese people and peoples of countries neighboring the PRC, the article states. This is even more urgent in the present conditions, when following the aggressive moves of imperialist and reactionary forces, the situation in Asia and even in the entire world is becoming extremely complicated and alarming. [passage indistinct] People's Republic on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, in the spirit of good-neighbor relations and mutual understanding [passage indistinct]

STATE ORGANS GREET LI XIANNIAN, ZHAO ZIYANG

OW011011 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1403 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and the MPR Council of Ministers have sent a congratulatory telegram to Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, and Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the PRC State Council, on the occasion of the 35th [words indistinct]. The telegram notes that the MPR Government invariably conducts a course for the development of normal good-neighborly relations with the PRC on the principles of peaceful coexistence. Such a course fully meets the fundamental interests of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples and the interests of peace and security in Asia and the whole world.

ECONOMIC SESSION WITH USSR HELD IN ULAANBAATAR

OW031157 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Oct (MONTSAME) -- [Passage indistinct] years as the main tool in coordinating the economic policy in the field of cooperation as well as in the questions of expansion and improvement of the training of qualified national cadres in the MPR and increasing the effectiveness of the work of agricultural projects built in the MPR with the aid of the USSR. The session will also outline measures to improve the border trade between the USSR and the MPR.

D. Gombojab, D. Molomjamts, Central Committee Politburo members and MPRP Central Committee secretaries; S. Lubsangombo, MPRP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and experts from both countries as well as T. Gurbadam, MPR ambassador to the USSR, and S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR are taking part in the session. The session is continuing.

JAGBARAL PRESENTS AWARD TO SOVIET ADMIRAL

OW030423 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1448 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A presentation took place here today of the Order of the Combat Red Banner to Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy [Dosaaf] Central Committee, and hero of the Soviet Union, and of the medals "60th Anniversary of the MPR Armed Forces" and "Friendship", to members of the delegation led by him. The awards were presented to them by N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

These awards were conferred on them by decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium for their contribution to the cause of developing and strengthening friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, and cooperation between Dosaaf and the MPR Association for Promotion of Defense (OSOS).

Present at the awards presentation were T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; I. Molomjamts, chief of a department of the MPRP Central Committee; Major General J. Gurragchaa, chairman of the Central Council of the MPR Association for Promotion of Defense, hero of the MPR and the Soviet Union, and MPR pilot-cosmonaut, as well as I.V. Filippov, USSR minister counselor to the MPR.

**Bestows Medal on Soviet Editor**

OW030419 Ulaanbaatar MNTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Oct (MNTSAME) -- N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today presented the Friendship Medal to M.F. Strepukhov, chief editor of the journal SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV, who is here at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

This award was conferred on Comrade M.F. Strepukhov by a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium for his contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship between the Mongolian and the Soviet people, and developing cooperation between the journals ARDYN TOR (PEOPLE'S STATE) -- the organ of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium -- and SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV -- organ of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

**MOLOMJAANTS MEETS SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION**

OW031153 Ulaanbaatar MNTSAME in Russian 1517 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Oct (MNTSAME) -- D. Molomjamts, Central Committee Politburo member and MPRP Central Committee secretary, today received a delegation of CPSU Central Committee officials led by O.A. Chukanov, deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet delegation is here in accordance with the plan of inter-party cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU for exchanging party work experiences. At the meeting were present [passage indistinct].

**SOVIET DELEGATION FROM TUVA ARRIVES 2 OCT**

OW031211 Ulaanbaatar MNTSAME in Russian 1535 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Oct (MNTSAME) -- A delegation led by Ch. B. Ondar, chairman of the Tuva ASSR Council of Ministers arrived in Ulaanbaatar today. The delegation will take part in the USSR festival in the MPR which is devoted to the achievements of the Tuva ASSR in communist construction. The festival is being organized within the framework of the Mongolian-Soviet friendship month.

At Bayant-uhaa Airport the delegation was met by D. Gombojab, Central Committee Politburo member and MPRP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; B. Badarch, business manager of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; and other officials as well as B.I. Ugrinovich, counsellor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR and chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries in the MPR.

**MONGOLIAN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIA**

OW031147 Ulaanbaatar MNTSAME in Russian 1521 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Oct (MNTSAME) -- The MPR delegation led by C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR and chairman of the Mongolian part of the commission, has returned home after taking part in the routine session of the Mongolian-Romanian Inter-Governmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

ETHIOPIAN MINISTER OF INFORMATION PAYS VISIT

BK021440 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Ethiopian minister for information and national guidance, Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, and a 2-member delegation arrived in Burma by air this evening. The Ethiopian minister and his delegation were received at Rangoon airport by Deputy Information Minister U Taik Soe and directors general and managing directors of departments and corporations under the Information Ministry. The Ethiopian minister was accompanied by the Ethiopian ambassador to India, Brigadier General [as heard] Belachew Ahmed Michael, and Director General of Information Mr (Mulu Gida-Lullel). The Ethiopian minister and his delegation will stay in Burma for 3 days.

Calls on U Aung Kyaw Myint

BK031137 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The visiting Ethiopian minister for information and national guidance, Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, and a party of 1100 today called on Minister for Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint at the Ministry of Culture on Pansodan Road, Rangoon. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Minister for Information U Taik Soe and Deputy Minister for Culture U Than Muang.

At 0830 today, the Ethiopian minister and his delegation visited the Shwedagon Pagoda and later the National Museum. At the museum, the Ethiopian guests were shown around by Director General of the Cultural Institute Dr Ye Htut and responsible officials.

ARTICLE VIEWS FOREIGN MEDIA SUPPORT FOR REBELS

BK011326 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 23 Sep 84 p 4

[Article: "The KNU -- Existing Through Trickery" by Saw Philip Tin of Kya-In Seikkyi]

[Text] During last year's offensive, the People's Armed Forces destroyed several base camps of the Karen National Union [KNU] while other camps were surrounded and blockaded. The communications and supply routes of the KNU were also cut. Today, the KNU faces bankruptcy in the economic, political, and military fields. It is in a desperate situation as smuggling camps have been destroyed. The blackmarketeers who have enriched themselves through smuggling have also lost their established areas while the KNU's situation is like an ape which fails to grab hold of a branch while it swings through the trees. The people in Karen State, recalling their own bitter experiences, do not want to hear any news about the subversive KNU.

The people, who for more than 30 years have suffered cruelly at the hands of the KNU, are now taking their revenge by joining the Armed Forces in the offensive. Voluntarily, Karen nations of Paan, Hlaingbwe, Kawkareik, Myawadi, Kyain Seikkyi, Thandaung, and Papun townships transport food supplies to People's Armed Forces personnel at the frontline. Over 60,000 volunteers using more than 1,000 carts, about 3,500 vehicles, and about 1,000 watercraft have transported supplies to the soldiers. Moreover, the people of those townships have also sent presents worth more than 100,000 kyat to the soldiers at the frontline. The situation reflects the sincere good will the people of Karen State have toward the country and the Armed Forces personnel. It also shows the hatred people felt for the KNU.

The KNU suffers badly and continues to decline at a rapid pace due to the military capability of the Armed Forces personnel, to the leadership provided by the party and councils, and to the enthusiastic support and blockade by the people.

As the KNU gasps for its last breath, it is certain foreign publications and those capitalists who have to rely on the smuggling camps of the KNU that have become desperate. They plead for and come out in defense of the KNU, trying to resuscitate the dying KNU. Making use of a group of myopic Karens, the capitalists and imperialists want their servant -- the KNU -- to continue the insurgency. Impressed with the script written by imperialists, the KNU will play until its death.

Whenever the KNU faces military defeat and loses the support of the entire Karen people, it looks with great expectations for help toward the capitalists. This is indeed a desperate move in times of hopelessness.

The KNU invites editors, columnists, reporters, and photographers from foreign publications to their jungle camps, tell them how the subversive work is succeeding, how they are struggling for the establishment of a Karen state, how it heads the National Democratic Front to fight for the rights of ethnic minorities, and how it completely serves the interests of the people in Karen State. It then asks for help, pleading for arms and funds.

The KNU also regards the minerals and natural resources of Burma as their own products and sell them off to the traders of some countries who are exploiting the situation. Some foreign publications do not find it below their dignity to shamelessly propagandize the KNU, carrying lavish stories, articles, and photographs about it. Although some foreign publications help distribute KNU propaganda, the people of Karen State know very well about Bo Mya [KNU leader] and his cohorts.

For this very reason, the people of Karen State take up whatever assignments they are given as their innate duty and contribution to the success of the People's Armed Forces and the elimination of the KNU. They are also conscientious in performing their duties.

The KNU also resorted to a downright dirty trick as the offensive by the People's Armed Forces intensified and as KNU camps fell one after another. As the KNU was being defeated time and again at the hands of the People's Armed Forces, the KNU insurgents turned their guns toward a neighboring country in the course of a battle and started shelling that side. It was indeed a barbarous, dirty trick aimed at division through deception. It was an attempt to break the friendship between nations and to create a tumultuous situation at the border.

Several foreign publications made things worse by fanning the flames and siding with the KNU. They try to validate as truth the trickery of the KNU. A daily published in the neighboring country suggested in its editorial: The presence of KNU on our borders provides our country with security. It is a buffer against the threat of left-wing elements. We should take counteraction or bring about international pressure to end the operations.

Burma will always maintain a good neighborly attitude toward all neighboring countries based on its principle of prolonging the love while curtailing hate. The fact is the conspiracy against Burma by the KNU and some foreign publications is like playing an old tune from an old broken record.

All the working people together with the masses in the Karen State hold the KNU responsible for all sorts of difficulties and troubles the Karen nationals have had to face over many years, for hampering the development of Karen State, for looking toward the interests of the KNU leaders more than the Karen people, for destroying peace in Karen State, and for making the Karen nationals impoverished.

For this reason, the people of Karen State make a firm pledge today to perform any given duty as well as to form an integral part with the People's Armed Forces in the fight to totally eradicate the KNU.

NATURE OF CHINESE AID TO CGDK QUESTIONED

BK021346 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Phnom Penh October 2 -- Chinese President Li Xiannian, talking with Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing recently, dangled the bait of aid in exchange for a return of the Pol Pot genocidal clique to Kampuchea. Li Xiannian promised development aid to the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea dominated by Pol Pot -- the notorious killer -- after the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army.

The Kampuchean people knew what Chinese aid was when it was granted under the Pol Pot regime. With Chinese aid Pol Pot built death camps for millions of people. Chinese aid also fed a war of aggression against the neighbouring country. Chinese aid did nothing to alleviate the sufferings and hunger of our people, but was instrumental to the deaths of over three million Kampucheans. Moreover, it is Chinese aid and assistance to the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries that is exacerbating tension and insecurity in Southeast Asia.

Li Xiannian, by holding out the prospect of further aid, also sought to bring into line the three Khmer reactionary factions, whose mutual hatred is public knowledge and was admitted by Sihanouk himself at a recent press conference in New York.

The Kampuchean people, now in the full process of development, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea have no illusion about "Chinese generosity." We have no use for "Chinese aid." A taste of it is enough.

KAMPUCHEA CLAIMS PRK'S PRESTIGE 'SOARED'

BK020653 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Oct 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The Truth of the Kampuchean Revolution Is Soaring on the International Scene"]

[Text] In the past as well as the present, before the convening of the 39th UN General Assembly Session, the Beijing hegemonist-expansionist clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries have made every effort to mislead world opinion about the reality in Kampuchea. They have unceasingly created the so-called neutralization and pacification of Kampuchea, especially in the areas around Angkor Wat, and their so-called Vietnamization of Kampuchea. These dark and dirty schemes have been aimed at reducing the PRK's prestige and misleading world opinion about the reality in Kampuchea.

Furthermore, they have striven hard to increase diplomatic activities to gather voices to maintain the illegal presence of the Pol Pot hangmen in the United Nations. In fact, one cannot use his hands to cover the sun. Therefore, the truth of Kampuchean revolution has been strongly influential on five continents.

During the past 5 years, there has been a sign of the Kampuchean people's revival everywhere in a land that was completely destroyed in all fields by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. A new page of history of independence, freedom, and happiness for all Kampucheans was opened on 7 January 1979. In particular, this victory rescued the nation and the fatherland in time from the danger of genocide and loss of territory. This victory also restored the basic right of life, which is the Kampuchean people's right to live in peace. This right of the Kampuchean people was grossly and barbarously trampled upon by the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocide gang -- cheap lackeys of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionist clique -- during the past over half a century.

Due to the great national union under the KPRP's leadership, the entire country and nation were cured from the serious wounds inflicted by the past oppressed regimes, especially the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Kieu Samphan genocidal regime. Furthermore, the country has advanced step by step on the path of development in all fields. The revolutionary state's power has been strengthened from the center to the localities. It has been active in fulfilling its duty to be the master of the collectivity. Fields such as economic, health, educational, cultural, social, and so forth have been reactivated. Due to the sincere assistance of and the close cooperation with various friendly socialist countries, in particular with fraternal Vietnam and Laos, these fields have been developed rapidly. In fact, in 1983-84 there were 1.7 million students -- such a high figure never occurred under the previous regimes. At present, there is in average of one student per four inhabitants.

It is necessary to note the great victory on the military field scored by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces over the three Khmer reactionary groups along the Kampuchean-Thai border during the first 6 months of 1984. These Khmer reactionaries have survived due to the assistance and support of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionist clique and the U.S. imperialists and due to the direct military support of the ultra-rightists in the Thai ruling circle. The enemies of the revolution were smashed; they panicked and lost all combat spirit. Three partial Vietnamese volunteer troops withdrawals in 1982, 1983, and 1984 are evidence pointing more clearly to the strength and stability of the PRK and the combat mastery of the Kampuchean Armed Forces and the Kampuchean people in the defense and construction of the fatherland. These withdrawals have also shown the goodwill of the PRK and the SRV in active, sincere contributions to reduce tension and to advance toward the construction of Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

Thousands of misled people surrendered to the revolutionary state power and volunteered to return to the fatherland during the first 6 months of this year. An average of 250 misled persons have surrendered to the revolutionary state power every month. No one can deny the fact that these misled people have returned to serve the revolutionary state power because they have clearly realized the truth of Kampuchean revolution, the improving situation in the PRK, and the justice of the new regime, factors that are completely contrary to the three Khmer traitorous groups -- those of Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann -- which have killed and robbed the people, fought each other, and are declining toward defeat.

The victories that we have scored in all fields during the past 5 years, especially in 1984, have strengthened our diplomatic work. We have scored great victories in the diplomatic work. The prestige and entity of the PRK have soared on the international scene. The PRK has received more support from progressive public opinion in the world with every passing day. At present, there are 40 fraternal socialist countries, non-aligned countries, and national liberation movements that have diplomatic concrete relations with the PRK. At this time more than ever, many countries in the world have clearly realized the reality in Kampuchea.

In particular, public opinion in Africa has noticed and the better understood the real situation in Kampuchea. This is due to the visits to a number of African countries by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the PRK, from the beginning of February to April and in June 1984. One must recall that high-ranking leaders of a number of African countries visited by Comrade Hun Sen have welcomed and praised the Kampuchean people's rebirth. They have also highly praised the great victories scored by the Kampuchean people under the KPRP's leadership. They have firmly and unanimously condemned the genocidal Pol Pot regime. They have also asserted that the African people dare not support the genocidal regime because it was more savage and barbarous than Hitler, apartheid, and the Zionist Israelis.

The recent meeting of the New Zealand Labor Party adopted a resolution on international issues which includes that of Kampuchea and Vietnam. The resolution clearly indicates the New Zealand Government's stand, which has asserted that it will follow the Australian Government and will withdraw its support from the Pol Pot gang. The decision of the meeting of the New Zealand Labor Party is another defeat for the Beijing hegemonist-expansionist clique and the U.S. imperialists who have made every effort to revive the stinking Pol Pot corpse that was thrown into the garbage head of history by mankind. The Pol Pot gang has no right to represent the Kampuchean people at the United Nations or at other international forums.

The Kampuchean people wish only to live in peace because they used to be the victims of aggression from the imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists. Therefore, during the past 5 years, the PRK, in cooperation with the SRV and the LDPR, has made every effort with extreme patience always to express its goodwill to resolve the tension in Southeast Asia through dialogue between the Indochinese group of countries and ASEAN based on the principle of the resolution of the seventh summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation. This dialogue should also be based on the clear, concrete stand raised at all conferences of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao foreign ministers, in particular the eighth and ninth conferences of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao foreign ministers.

The sincere, correct desire of our three peoples -- Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao -- has become an obstacle to the big power policy of the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionist clique and the U.S. imperialists. Therefore, the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionist clique and the U.S. imperialists have colluded and have tried to find every poisonous trick to destroy us by using the Pol Pot genocidal gang and the rightists in the Thai ruling circle to continue their activities against the Kampuchean revolution. Although they have striven hard in performing their poisonous maneuvers, they cannot obstruct the steady evolution of the PRK.

We would like to stress once again that the PRK Government is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people at the United Nations and at various international forums. All resolutions adopted without the presence of the PRK's representatives will be considered null and void. These resolutions will be considered as a gross violation of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and the PRK's sovereignty. We are firmly confident that justice will be at the side of the Kampuchean people who have struggled for peace, independence, freedom, and social progress. The situation in Kampuchea is not only irreversible but it will always advance.

#### MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FOREIGN MINORITIES

BK021445 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Statement made "recently" by Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee, to an unidentified station correspondent on the revolutionary power's policy toward foreign minorities -- recorded]

[Text] The relations of friendship and mutual assistance between our two peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam have existed since time immemorial. This relationship has become firmly rooted during their joint struggle against their common enemy. They have lived together, assisted each other, and shared prosperity and woe for the past several generations. Moreover, since our two countries share the same border, there are Khmer minorities living in Vietnam and Vietnamese minorities living in our country. Since the birth of the capital, Phnom Penh, we had seen the fraternal Vietnamese living there among the other foreign minorities.

Later on, there were hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese minorities serving as workers, producers, peasants, fisherman, and other vocational workers together with our Kampuchean people in order to build our economy.

During the previous regimes, the feudalist landlords, colonialists, and puppets who sold out our country to the U.S. imperialists to create a war had oppressed and exploited the working people. To facilitate their rule, they pursued a policy of causing disunity and sowing discord among the Khmers. They pitted Khmer against Khmer, one nationality against another, and the Khmers against the Vietnamese. Through this divide and rule policy, they caused problems and hardship for both the Kampuchean citizens and the fraternal Vietnamese minorities who were also workers and toilers just as the Kampuchean citizens were. The Kampuchean workers and the Vietnamese minorities were oppressed and exploited in the same way. Under the regime of Lon Nol -- lackey of the U.S. imperialists -- the implementation of this divide and rule policy was intensified. The Lon Nol men killed tens of thousands of Vietnamese minorities and forcibly repatriated back to Vietnam hundreds of thousands of others, including those living in Phnom Penh. They did this despite the fact that those Vietnamese were born in Kampuchea, lived in Kampuchea for several generations, spoke the Khmer language, and earned an honest living. During its rule, the Pol Pot clique -- lackeys of the Beijing expansionists -- killed over 3 million Kampuchean through their genocidal policy. Moreover, they barbarously massacred the Vietnamese minorities. Some Vietnamese minorities managed to flee back to Vietnam.

Following the liberation on 7 January 1979, the Khmer and other minorities -- including the Vietnamese and Chinese -- who survived the massacre during the Pol Pot rule, returned to their former hometowns. Less than one-fifth of those Vietnamese minorities who fled to Vietnam during the Pol Pot rule who wished to return have been allowed by our revolutionary authorities to live in their former hometowns. Therefore, the Vietnamese minorities who are now living in Phnom Penh are those former residents in Kampuchea. Some other new settlers are only those whose relatives and blood brothers have returned to Kampuchea. Pursuing the party-state policy indicating that we must treat all foreign minorities properly and in a humanitarian manner, the Phnom Penh authorities have constantly paid attention to the living conditions of and encouraged all foreign minorities regardless of their nationalities -- whether they are Chinese or Vietnamese -- to carry out their work in our country. What we are doing is in accordance with the declaration on human rights adopted in 1948 by the United Nations. As for the Vietnamese minorities who are living in Phnom Penh and earning their honest living as workers and handicraftsmen and who respect and obey our PRK laws and authorities, our state authorities have also given them attention, encouragement, and facilities in their living as well as work conditions, just as it pays attention to all other minorities and Kampuchean workers. Therefore, both the Kampuchean people and foreign minorities are similarly protected by law.

The policy toward and treatment of the Vietnamese minorities in Kampuchea in general and in Phnom Penh in particular have clearly reflected the PRK's proper line in ensuring its sovereignty and independence by building friendship with all nations.

Availing myself of this occasion, on behalf of the party committee and the People's Revolutionary Committee of Phnom Penh, I hail the great contribution made by the fraternal Vietnamese minorities in Phnom Penh. Although the number of these Vietnamese minorities is now only about one-tenth of those before 1969, they have actively taken part in restoring our economy and promoting production, particularly in the vocational, repair, and construction work and in other production work. The fraternal Vietnamese minorities have further consolidated the traditions of solidarity and mutual assistance with our Kampuchean people.

Our new regime's policy toward foreign minorities, including the Vietnamese and Chinese, is really very good and pure. It is totally different from that in the previous regimes which always caused great misery to the fraternal minorities, particularly the Vietnamese minorities. We must not forget that the former power holders, who were already toppled by our people, as well as the Beijing expansionists and the U.S. imperialists will never abandon their design of dividing the Kampuchean people and sowing discord between Kampuchea and Vietnam. This is why they have kept launching psychological warfare to distort facts about the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity. The enemy's maneuvers will never succeed. They can never turn white into black. Our people pledge to further consolidate national unity and the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity -- the long-standing glorious tradition in our history -- so as to make it develop more firmly and last forever.

VONADK CITES SON SEN ON NGUYEN CO THACH REMARKS

BK040415 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] On reply to a question by the VONADK correspondent concerning the statement by Nguyen Co Thach when he was in Tokyo on 1 and 2 October, Son Sen stated:

1. Statements by Nguyen Co Thach for many years are tricky maneuvers with an attempt to mislead international opinion.
2. The essence of the statements by Nguyen Co Thach and those of other leaders of the Vietnamese aggressors is based on the true nature of aggression and permanent occupation of Kampuchea in compliance with the strategic Indochina federation goal that the Vietnamese defined decades ago. The Vietnamese have tried to mislead everyone. The essence of the statements by Nguyen Co Thach and those of the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders since 1979 is tricky. In fact, the Vietnamese have sent many more troops and weapons to continue to occupy Kampuchea and to inflict more destruction on the Kampuchean nation and people. They have intensified their war by using many more cannons, tanks, toxic chemicals, and aircraft in the Kampuchean battlefield.
3. The unwavering stand of the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean Army, and the CGDK is to continue to struggle until all the Vietnamese aggressor forces are unconditionally withdrawn from Kampuchea in accordance with the past five resolutions of the United Nations for an independent, neutral, and nonaligned Kampuchea.

ASEAN CONTRIBUTION TO REGIONAL PEACE PRAISED

BK010816 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "ASEAN Assistance and Support for the Kampuchean People's Just Struggle Against the Hanoi Vietnamese Act of Aggression Is the Most Important Contribution to Safeguarding Peace and Stability in the Entire Region"]

[Text] At a reception hosted in New York by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in honor of the ASEAN foreign ministers on 26 September, Malaysia's Ahmad Rithauddeen, Malaysian Foreign minister and chairman of the ASEAN permanent committee, said that ASEAN should continue to provide assistance to the Kampuchean people to liberate themselves from foreign occupation -- namely, the aggression and occupation of the Hanoi Vietnamese Army -- and that Kampuchea should recover its status as a free, independent nation in the world community.

Since the Le Duan Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to commit aggression and occupy Kampuchea, the ASEAN countries have always adhered to a just, correct stand and provided assistance and support to the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggression. This ASEAN assistance and support, on the one hand, is assisting the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national liberation and the survival of their race against the Vietnamese aggression. On the other, this is the most important contribution to safeguarding and defending peace and stability in all of Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific areas. It is also a contribution to safeguarding and defending international order and world peace. For the Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Kampuchea is part of the implementation of Vietnam's expansionist strategy and is also part of the Soviet global aggressive, expansionist strategy in this region. Therefore, if one allows the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, backed by Soviet international expansionists, to achieve its expansionist ambition in Kampuchea, then it will set up its Indochinese federation and use this as a stepping stone for implementing Vietnam's own aggressive, expansionism regional strategy and that of its Soviet masters in this region to push further south in accordance with their global strategy.

So the issue of Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea is not just one between Vietnam and Kampuchea; it is connected with the aggressive, expansionist strategy of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in this region. Therefore, it affects not only the survival of the Kampuchean race and nation, but also peace, security, and stability of the entire region. This is why countries in the region, in particular the ASEAN countries, consider support and assistance for the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese act of aggression an important contribution to safeguarding security and stability in the entire region and also to defending their national security. This explains why at every UN General Assembly session, ASEAN always proposes draft resolutions demanding that the Vietnamese enemy unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny themselves. At every international forum, ASEAN always opposes the Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea and demands that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea. Furthermore, ASEAN also resolutely supports the just cause of the Kampuchean people's struggle.

ASEAN's activities are not only a means of defending the principles of international law and the UN Charter; they are also of common interest to various countries in the region and an important contribution to safeguarding peace and order in the world.

This is why the ASEAN draft resolutions demanding that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw its aggressor forces from Kampuchea to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny themselves have been supported by an increasing number of member countries of the United Nations. For all of them realize that only after the unconditional withdrawal of all the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor forces from Kampuchea -- so that Kampuchea remains an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country as the Malaysian foreign minister said -- can Kampuchea recover peace and security and can Southeast Asia enjoy peace and stability.

The Kampuchean people hope that the ASEAN countries and others that sponsor the draft and voted in support of the UN resolutions demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny would be successful at the 39th UN General Assembly Session. They also hope that these countries will seek every means to implement more effectively the UN resolutions by forcing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to withdraw immediately and unconditionally all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny in order to end the Kampuchean people's suffering and also to maintain peace and security in the Southeast Asian region.

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 21-27 SEP

BK280821 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 21-27 September:

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 21 September reports that on 16 and 17 September, Democratic Kampuchean soldiers and guerrillas killed or wounded 57 Vietnamese soldiers on the Pailin-Route 10 and Leach battlefields. They destroyed seven AK's, three B-40's, one M-79, two Vietnamese experts' houses, two barracks, five trenches, a rice milling machine, and some war materiel. They also seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 21 September reports that between 27 August and 15 September, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed or wounded 74 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Chhnang, eastern Battambang, Kompong Cham, and Chhep battlefields. They destroyed a tractor, an ammunition depot, some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel, and 48 meters of railroad track. They also seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 22 September reports that between 10 and 19 September, DK forces killed or wounded 108 Vietnamese soldiers on the Pailin-Route 10, Kompong Thom, Battambang, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed a 105-mm artillery, 7 AK's, 2 B-40's, a truck, 4 portions of road, a bridge, a commune office building, and some war materiel. They also seized some documents and war materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 23 September reports that between 9 and 18 September, DK forces on the Pailin-Route 10, Kompong Cham, and Kampot battlefields killed 37 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 38 others, damaged railway line at 62 places, and seized some military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 23 September reports that between 9 and 20 September, DK forces on the Western Leach, Moung, Pailin-Route 10, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields killed or wounded 161 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed 16 weapons, damaged a bridge, seized materiel, and liberated 2 commune offices and 3 villages.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 24 September notes that from 6 to 22 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 187 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pursat, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Lompong Chhnang, and Leach battlefields. They destroyed 24 assorted guns, a company position, a platoon position, 6 military barracks, 5 trenches, 2 commune offices, a paddy gathering place, a rice mill, and rice warehouse, a paddy storehouse, and some military materiel. They cut 18 sections of railway track and a bridge, and seized 5 guns, a cassette recorder, 5 rolls of cloth, and some ammunition and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 24 September reports that from 6 to 18 September, DK troops killed or wounded 152 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Pursat, Pailin, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear battlefields. They destroyed two trucks, two trenches, a Vietnamese house, and some weapons and military materiel. They cut 62 sections of railway track totalling 744 meters and a bridge. They also seized weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

According to a 2300 GMT VONADK broadcast on 25 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 132 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pailin-Route 10, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Sisophon-north of Route 5, Leach, Kompong Speu, and Stung Treng battlefields from 11 to 22 September.

They destroyed four AK's, one B-40, one truck, three military barracks, two trenches, and some military materiel. They cut two portions of road and seized one RPD, two hand grenades, and a quantity of military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 25 September reports that from 13 to 22 September, DK troops killed or wounded 102 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Chhnang, Leach, Pursat, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields. They destroyed 23 assorted weapons, 1 rice mill, 2 boats, 1 rice warehouse, 1 paddy warehouse, 5 trenches, 7 military barracks, 2 commune offices, and some military materiel. They cut 14 sections of railway track for a total of 520 meters and seized some weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 26 September notes that from 16 to 22 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 90 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Battambang, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, and Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefields. They destroyed 21 assorted guns, 1 rice storehouse, 1 C-25 radio, a telegraph, and some military materiel. They seized ammunition and military materiel and liberated a Vietnamese company position on the Koh Kong battlefield, a commune office and four villages on the Battambang battlefield.

According to VODK broadcast at 2330 GMT on 26 September, from 11 to 22 September, DK troops killed or wounded 146 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Chhnang, Leach, Pailin, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Sisophon-north of Route 5, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham battlefields. They destroyed a truck, three trenches, three military barracks and some weapons, ammunition, and military materiel. They also seized weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 27 September reports that from 10 to 24 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 156 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kratie, Kompong Chhnang, Samlot, Kompong Thom, Moun-Pursat, Kampot, Chhep, and Pailin-Route 10 battlefields. They destroyed four guns, two commune offices, a truck, a rice mill, and some military materiel. They cut 21 portions of railway track and dug 3 holes on the road surface. They seized 1 AK, 1 M-79, and some ammunition and military materiel. They also liberated four villages on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 27 September reports that on 22 September, DK National Army and guerrillas launched a sweeping operation against Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Route 10 from Phnum Sampeou to Phnum Kraeou, Battambang Province. They killed and wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers and liberated four villages. On the night of 22 September, DK combatants attacked and liberated Snoeng Commune office on the same battlefield. A number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. The same VODK cast notes that on 16 September, DK Army and guerrillas attacked and liberated a Vietnamese company position at Prek Bambek Thom, Koh Kong Leu battlefield. They destroyed 21 assorted weapons, 1 C-25 radio, 1 telephone, 50 sacks of goods, 1 rice storehouse with 50 sacks of rice, and some military materiel. The same VODK cast reports that from 16 to 22 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 64 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Som, Koh Kong Kraom, Koh Kong Leu, Samlot, and Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefields. They destroyed 1 rice storehouse, 2 military barracks, 22 assorted weapons, and military materiel. They also liberated a Vietnamese company position on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield, a commune office, and four villages on Battambang battlefield.

THAI TROOPS SAID TO SHELL VILLAGES 30 SEP, 1 OCT

BK031446 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Local news reports from Paklai District say that at 1100 on 1 October 1984, Thai troops in Bo Bia and the three villages shelled the Phou Houat area with 105-mm artillery pieces and 81-M mortars five times. Earlier, at 2300 on 30 September, they also fiercely fired at the said area with artillery. Further reports indicated that between 1000 and 1100 on 1 October, Thai reconnaissance aircraft flew many sorties in violation of Lao airspace over the Phou Kieu Nokseo area.

Local news reports from Paklai District also say that on 27 and 28 September, Thai troops, together with Lao exiles, infiltrated into Laos to create disturbances in Don Men Canton, Kenthao District, Sayaboury Province. They fired at a boat of residents of Ban Don Men sailing along the Mekong River, damaging the boat. The Thai troops and the Lao exiles seized rice, pork, and chicken from the boat. With indignation and a high vigilance, the local infantrymen and guerrillas immediately counterattacked, killing three of them and wounding a number of others. The remnants fled the scene.

Further reports also indicated that on 28 September, Thai soldiers together with Lao exiles also infiltrated into Lao and launched a surprise attack on Ban Ken village, some 7 km north of Ban Mai village. They killed a number of local people and destroyed local property. They were promptly counterattacked by our Lao infantry and guerrilla forces, wounding a number of them. The remnants then fled.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S UN STATEMENT REBUFFED

BK040206 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary: "To Withdraw Troops From the Three Lao Villages or Just a Deception"]

[Text] In his speech delivered at the United Nations on 2 October, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai foreign minister, said Thailand will withdraw troops from the three Lao villages illegally occupied by them. This is for the so-called release of the tense situation between Thailand and Laos. At the same time, Sitthi Sawetsila also described the problem of Thai occupation of the three Lao villages as a minor problem. In addition, he accusingly blamed Vietnam for creating the problem. This is not the first time that the Thai side has made such a deceitful and slanderous statement.

It is also not the first time that the Thai side has mentioned the withdrawal of the Thai troops from the three Lao villages occupied by them. During the past two rounds of talks, the Thai side also mentioned its troops withdrawal on many occasions. But, actually, it has even dispatched more troops to the three Lao villages while stepping up building camps, intensifying the indiscriminate shelling of Lao soil some 4 to 6 km deep into Lao territory, and committing more crimes against the local people, thus causing the tense situation along the border areas from north to south. Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek himself also talked about troop withdrawal. But, every time he talked about troop withdrawal, more Thai troops were sent to the villages and more crimes were committed against the local people. Recently, the Thai troops have even forced some 40 Lao citizens to attend a military training course in Thai soil and have later claimed that these Lao citizens are villagers' armed forces and so forth.

For this reason, there is nothing new in the statement mad by Sitthi Sawetsila at the UN General Assembly on this occasion. It is merely an additional deception and slander. In fact, the Thai side does not want to peacefully resolve the problem of the occupation of the three Lao villages as it has said.

Actually, less than 24 hours before Sitthi Sawetsila made the statement at the United Nations, the Thai troops shelled Lao territory while reinforcements were sent to the three villages. They joined with the Lao exiles in daily creating an ever more tense situation along the Lao-Thai border.

By describing the Thai attack and occupation of the three Lao villages as a minor issue, Sitthi Sawetsila has aimed to deceive Thai public opinion as well as world people who have daily condemned the Thai troops. This is, all in all, the same as that deceitful statement of the Chinese reactionaries. Facts have clearly proved that the root cause of the tension along the Lao-Thai border is the act of the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in sending their troops to attack and to occupy the three Lao villages. Therefore, to return Lao-Thai relations to normal, as they were before 6 June 1984, they must promptly put an end to their act, not make a deceitful statement or slander other people. The Thai side can prove its good faith through actual deeds and not mere words. This means that the Thai side must unconditionally withdraw its troops from the three Lao villages, release the Lao citizens abducted by the Thai troops, and pay compensation to the Lao people in the villages for the losses inflicted on them in order quickly to return the situation in the areas to normal. The Thai side must also implement the Lao-Thai joint statement of 1979. All these are to respond to the aspirations of the two peoples of Laos and Thailand.

The Lao people have never believed the deceitful words of those who hope to sabotage them. The Lao people have always maintained vigilance and preparedness to smash all schemes of the aggressors and occupants.

#### Withdrawal Offer Called Trick

BK040948 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 4 (OANA-KPL) -- The party paper PASASON today describes the Thai foreign minister's statement at the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on October 2 as another trick to deceive public opinion.

This is not the first time, the paper says, that senior Thai officials have declared to withdraw the Thai reactionary troops from the three Lao borderline hamlets in Paklai District. Such promises for the withdrawal of Thai troops have already been made by Thai officials, including the Thai Commander-in-Chief Athit Kamlang-ek, during the Lao-Thai border talks in Bangkok for peaceful settlement of the border problem.

This time, the paper notes, the Bangkok administration has used the U.N. forum to propagate its socalled "sincerity for a border solution." The Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila declared that Thailand would withdraw its troops from the three Lao hamlets in order to ease tension existing between the two countries. He stated that the Thai occupation of the three Lao hamlets was a minor border incident, and he slanderously accused Vietnam of acting as a trouble-maker fuelling the incident.

The paper says: The Thai foreign minister has infringed upon the principles of the U.N. Charter by describing the Thai invasion and occupation of another state's territory as a small incident and groundlessly accusing Vietnam of fuelling the incident. The truth is that the Lao-Thai border problem was resulted from the aggression and occupation of the three Lao hamlets by the Thai ultra-rightist military gang in June 1984.

Each time they promised to withdraw their troops, the Bangkok administration and its military circle have further reinforced their troops in the three Lao hamlets.

Worse still, they have recently recruited 40 young people from the occupied hamlets to be trained and formed as a so-called Thai local inhabitants' security solve the Lao-Thai border problem, then why does it continue increasing provocative acts against Laos and coordinate with the exiled Lao reactionaries to maintain tension along the Lao-Thai common border. [sentence as received] In reality, 24 hours before the deliverance of the Thai foreign minister's speech at the 39th U.N. General Assembly, the Thai reactionary troops in the occupied hamlets had deliberately bombarded Lao territory in the vicinity of the three hamlets.

No one in his right mind will be deceived by those Thai promises. The more promises Thailand gives, the more clearly its concealed military ambition and expansionist policy modelled from those of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionist will be exposed to the world public.

The only way of normalizing the Lao-Thai relations is for Thailand to withdraw immediately all its troops from the three Lao borderline hamlets, the paper stresses in conclusion.

#### PASASON REJECTS THAI 'TECHNICAL TEAM' PROPOSAL

BK021258 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (OANA-KPL) -- The proposal raised by the Chief of Cabinet of the Thai Foreign Ministry Asa Sarasin during his meeting with the Lao Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong, and the request made by the Thai Ambassador Somphong Faichampa to the Lao Foreign Ministry regarding the setting-up of a so-called Thai "technical team" for on-the-spot inspection of the Lao-Thai border are repeated tricks that should be put into the waste-basket, comments PASASON, organ of the party Central Committee, today.

The paper continues to say that Thailand's proposal for establishing a "technical team," which has been rejected by the Lao side, is another attempt to regain its prestige before the world public, including the Thai public. It is widely acknowledged that such a proposal is aimed at discrediting and removing the historical border delineation jointly realized by the Franco-Siamese border delineation commission in 1904 and 1907. The paper further points out that Thailand's sticking to its "technical team" proposal is a premeditated scheme to transform the three Lao hamlets occupied by Thai reactionary troops since June 1984 into a "contested area," thus leading to the removal of the old border-posts marking the boundary between the two countries.

In addition, the recent military training of 40 young people recruited by Thailand from the occupied hamlets was widely known as an inseparable component of the Bangkok administration in its effort to legalize and prolong its occupation of the three Lao borderline hamlets in Paklai District.

Besides the criminal acts committed by the Thai occupying troops against the local Lao inhabitants in the three hamlets, Thailand has further intensified its wanton bombardments on areas in the vicinity of the occupied territory, the paper says.

Such Thai actions can never divert the attention of the world public, including the Thai public, from Bangkok's expansionist ambition based on the plan for the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists. The only way to normalize the situation in the three Lao borderline hamlets as prior to June 1984 is the correct implementation of the Lao side's proposals, for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Thai troops from the three Lao hamlets, the compensation by the Thai side for damage caused to the local Lao people and the release of Lao inhabitants detained by Thai troops. Otherwise, Thailand would bear all adverse consequences arising from its hegemonist and expansionist policy, the paper concludes.

POLICY TOWARD NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES EMPHASIZED

BK030411 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The LPDR Always Adheres to the Policy of Peace and Friendship Toward Neighboring Countries"]

[Text] The Lao people as well as the LPDR Government always love peace and have positively pursued a policy of peace and friendship toward all countries, particularly neighboring countries, including Thailand, which shares a 1,600 km border with Laos. Over the past several centuries, despite bad behavior and actions taken by the Thai Administration, the Lao people have persisted in their efforts to achieve peace and consolidate fine, neighborly relations with Thailand.

As clearly pointed out in the white book released by the LPDR Foreign Ministry, the Thai ruling circles have pursued a policy of aggression and annexation against Laos since the 15th century. In 1535 and 1540, Thailand invaded Laos and was defeated on both occasions. In 1778 King Taksin, a Thai king of Chinese origin, invaded and occupied Laos for 115 years. During the national salvation war against aggression committed by colonialism, neocolonialism, and U.S. imperialists, the Thai ruling circles, in serving the imperialists, committed crimes against the Lao people. Throughout this period they committed untold crimes and caused suffering and countless losses. However, the Lao people try to forget the past and have tried to look forward. For example, following the complete liberation of the country and the establishment of the LPDR on 2 December 1975, the Lao policy of peace and friendship has become evident. Despite the fact that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles did not stop conducting provocations along the border and supported, fed, and armed the exiled Lao reactionaries, thanks to positive Lao efforts the two governments could manage to sign joint communiques in 1979 -- an event of political significance which conforms with the spirit of the Lao and Thai peoples and of all peace-loving people in the world.

The Lao side has strictly implemented these joint communiques immediately after they were signed. However, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have acted to the contrary. They have continued to initiate incidents. On 6 June, they sent troops to attack and occupy three Lao villages and brazenly violated the spirit of the joint communiques signed by the two countries, which stipulate that any problem will be peacefully resolved by the two sides.

Even though its sovereignty has been violated, the Lao side twice went to hold talks with the Thai side in Bangkok. However, the talks produced no result because the Thai side tried to obstruct and evade the settlement of problems. Moreover, the Thai side has resorted to various tricks to eliminate the historical border line and ignore facts for the purpose of legalizing the occupation of the three Lao villages by Thai troops.

For this reason, the Thai side's clamor that it desires peace is nothing but a deceitful statement. The past and current historical events clearly indicate that the former Thai ruling circles as well as the ultrarightist reactionaries in the present Thai ruling circles have continued to pursue an expansionist policy of annexing Laos and have antagonized the Lao people. At the same time, the events show that the Lao side has never committed any aggression against Thailand.

The LPDR Government has always adhered to a policy of peace and friendship toward Thailand and has always persisted in fighting to repair good-neighborly relations with Thailand, to coexist in peace, and to contribute to the struggle for peace, stability, and cooperation in the region and the world.

CHINESE ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

BK021308 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (KPL) -- Zhang Zhiguo (name as received), charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, offered a reception here on Monday evening to mark the 35th National Day of his country. Among those present on the occasion were Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, and other high ranking officials.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER KAPLAR VISITS

BK021224 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The delegation of the Foreign Trade Ministry of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Jozsef Kaplar, deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived in Vientiane on 1 October for a friendship visit during which a protocol on trade exchanges for 1985 between Laos and Hungary will be signed. Welcoming the delegation at Wattai airport were Chanpheng Bouannaphon, first deputy minister of trade, the economic counsellor of the Hungarian Embassy in Laos, and a number of relevant cadres.

Calls on Vanthong Sengmuang

BK021244 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (KPL) -- Vanthong Sengmuang, Lao minister of trade, met here this morning a visiting trade delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic led by its deputy-minister Jozsef Kaplar. This discussion, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, centered on the overall cooperation including trade between the two countries.

Vanthong Sengmuang, who is also member of the LPR CC, thanked the Hungarian party, government and people for their constant support and assistance to Laos, describing this as significant contributions to the continual consolidation of the two fraternal countries' relations.

During its official visit here, the Hungarian officials are to sign a protocol of trade between Hungary and Laos for 1985. Also present at the meeting were Chanpheng Bouannaphon, first vice-minister of trade, and officials from the Hungarian Embassy to Laos.

COMPARISON OF LAO VERSIONS OF WHITE BOOK

KPL in English at 0927 GMT on 19 September transmits a version of the Foreign Ministry white book on relations with Thailand, and Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0500 GMT on 23 September begins broadcasting a 110-minute "text" of the white book, both of which have been compared with the VNA English version published in the 25 September DAILY REPORT on page I 1 and have been found to be substantively identical.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ART TROUPE -- Vientiane, September 28 (KPL) -- The art-troop of the Ukraine state of the Soviet Union gave its performance here on September 26 at the National Theatre under the auspices of the Laos-Soviet Friendship Association to mark the Lao-Soviet solidarity week. Among those present at the show were Khambou Soumisai, member of the party CC, chairman of Vientiane Prefecture, Thongsing Thammavong, alternate-member of the party CC, minister of culture. V. Sobchenko, the Soviet ambassador, and other diplomatic corps of socialist countries to Laos were also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 28 Sep 84 BK]

SITTHI ANNOUNCES VILLAGES WITHDRAWAL AT UN

BK030955 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 3 Oct 84 pp 8, 9

["Excerpts from Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's 3 October address to the United Nations]

[Text] Mr President, the admission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations is a historic, milestone in its irresistible progress towards complete universality. I am indeed most gratified to extend, on behalf of the Thai delegation, our sincere felicitations to the government and people of Brunei Darussalam, as well as to its delegation, on this momentous occasion. Brunei and Thailand are fellow members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and are thus committed to the cause of regional peace, harmony and cooperation.

"The past year has been marked by contrasting developments which portend both promising and ominous prospects for the future. On the one hand, the industrial nations have overcome one of the most serious recessions since the Second World War; on the other hand, the developing countries are saddled with a crushing debt burden with little relief in sight. While recovery is proceeding, albeit at an uneven pace, in the developed economies, the poorer nations can only look forward to a continued stalemate in the North-South dialogue and various interrelated multilateral agenda.

"While the world has, for another year, escaped a major conflagration, armed conflicts continue in many parts of the globe with increasing risks of escalation. While mutual restraints prevail, there is a virtual deadlock in all super-power negotiations relating to arms control, with grave implications for all mankind. Not only the fearsome spectre of nuclear holocaust, but also the ghosts of famine and mass starvation, indiscriminate violence and terrorism continue to stalk and haunt us, and the basic requirements for exercising them are too often neglected or ignored. The root causes of these and other problems are too frequently a matter of controversy, and, as long as they are not dealt with, the problems will persist and may indeed worsen.

"In all these development our world organisation has an abiding interest and an important stake. Its membership represents the variegated world in which we live. Its difficulty is derived from the varied interests and preoccupations of our troubled and divided world. Its opportunity can arise from the growing sense of inter-dependence which the organisation itself has helps to foster over the years. On the eve of its fortieth anniversary, gnawing self-doubt and external criticisms are threatening to cause a severe malaise towards and within the United Nations. Although this institutional crisis is not the first, or even the worst one in the UN annals, it can lead to paralysis, to the discredit of multilateralism at the very time when international cooperation is imperative to reduce world tension and to strengthen international peace and security.

"Since collective security and peace-keeping were the main concerns of the founding fathers of our organisation, and these areas are ascribed to the primary functions of the Security Council, much thought-provoking discussions have been focussed on the role of the Security Council. It is to the credit of the Security Council, and to the UN system in general, that, despite recent criticisms of its performance, there is never a lack of candidates for the vacant seats in the Council. Another interesting point is that, on most issues where no veto power is exercised, the votes in the council tend to reflect the sense of the international community as expressed on the same or related issues in the General Assembly. This point highlights the need to maintain a proportional balance in the Council's membership.

"Another significant aspect of the council's composition is that, while there is the need to maintain a balance proportional to considerations of geography or group, there is also a need for objectivity and moderation specially in the face of explosive situations. Above all, adherence to principles, and a just and reasoned approach to issues, are prerequisites for improving the council's performance.

"Among the serious issues faced by our organisation, there are two which would seem to many observers to be less difficult to resolve, partly because they do not appear directly to involve the vital interests of the super powers or indicate any prospect of immediate super-power confrontation. Moreover, failure of further delay in resolving them will, in the long run, injure certain important interests of the respective super powers. These two issues are the question of Namibia and the situation in Kampuchea. In both instances, it is clear that the respective occupying powers are acting illegally as well as in an inhumane manner. Any country or individual professing love of freedom, independence, human decency and dignity must find the ongoing situations in those two countries, namely, Namibia and Kampuchea abhorrent and unjustifiable. Thailand's positions on both issues are identical. We continue to support the legitimate rights of the Namibian and Kampuchean peoples. We continue to support the demands for withdrawal of the occupying forces without further delay.

"As the front-line state in the Kampuchean situation, Thailand suffers attacks and acts of aggression, as well as a similar refugee problem, as the front-line African states. We continue to support the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO in the same way that we continue to support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the CGDK with Prince Sihanouk as its president. At the same time, we continue to support the role of the United Nations in trying to achieve a peaceful solution in accordance with its relevant resolutions and the principles of the Charter.

Despite the efforts of the United Nations, for many years especially in the case of Namibia, the Namibian and Kampuchean peoples remain deprived of their legitimate rights and dignity. It is not difficult to see why. Both South Africa and Vietnam have used similar tactics to deceive the world, while maintaining their ruthless objectives determinedly. Both South Africa and Vietnam have relied on their superior military capabilities to subjugate the occupied as well as to intimidate neighbouring countries.

"However, a cogent argument is that the super-powers also have a vital interest in maintaining peace and stability in the regions of southern Africa and Southeast Asia which are undoubtedly important parts of the world. Moreover, their interests can be severely damaged by strained relations with the majority of countries in those regions. Since their immediate interests are not involved in supporting South Africa and Vietnam respectively, but only their fears of the other's intentions, their interests would be better served by ensuring the implementation of the UN plan, in the case of Namibia, and the ICK [International Conference on Kampuchea] plan in the case of Kampuchea.

"Thailand had the honour of hosting the recent extraordinary plenary meeting of the UN council for Namibia in Bangkok, where the Bangkok declaration and plan of action were successfully adopted. My government will continue to maintain its support for the Namibian people, until they achieve sovereignty and independence in a united Namibia. By the same token, Thailand will maintain its support of self-determination by the people of Kampuchea. Recently, the ASEAN foreign ministers have issued a joint appeal calling for the restoration of full independence and sovereignty to Kampuchea through withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country, national reconciliation among all Kampuchean parties, and the exercise of self-determination free from outside interference.

"It is important to note that, in the ASEAN appeal, there is the factual cognizance of the existence of Kampuchean factions whose reconciliation is necessary -- indeed essential -- for the survival and well being of the nation, and that an independent, neutral and nonaligned, and united Kampuchea will best serve the interests of the Kampuchean nation. On the other hand, foreign occupation, under whatever pretext, will never conform to the legitimate aspirations of the Kampuchean people. Moreover, it will only lead to more bloodshed, regional tension and external intervention. For these reasons, therefore, the ASEAN states hope that their joint appeal will find increasing support among the states members of the United Nations.

"With reference to the incidents near the Thai-Lao border, my government regards them as minor border incidents which can unfortunately occur in any part of the world. The issue itself concerns only three small remote villages covering an area of 19 square kilometres and a population of 1,100 people. The matter arose when Lao troops began harassing a Thai work crew who were building a road some distance from those villages and well inside, our border. Once military actions had taken place, it became difficult for either side to yield for fear of giving advantage to the other side. This bilateral issue was further complicated by an undue interference from a third country which has seized upon the opportunity to divert world attention from its military occupation of Kampuchea, and to introduce an extraneous factor in the form of linkage to the Kampuchean question.

"It has long been the policy of the Royal Thai Government to maintain good neighborly relations with Laos. The issue of the three villages should not be permitted to stand in the way of improved relations between the two peoples who speak the same language and have relatives on both sides of the border. Therefore, despite efforts of the other side to impede progress in peaceful settlement, the Royal Thai Government has decided to remove Thai military presence from the three villages in order to defuse the situation and to bring about a peaceful solution to the problem.

"The situation in Afghanistan involves one of the superpowers as a combatant against the Afghan patriots who only wish to see the restoration of sovereignty and independence to their country. Having undergone some internal dissensions, Afghanistan fell prey to foreign intervention and naked armed aggression. Five years of foreign occupation have resulted in nearly a quarter of its population being displaced and their hapless existence in refugee camps in neighbouring countries. My delegation wishes to pay a fitting tribute to Iran and Pakistan for providing these unfortunate refugees with temporary refuge which imposes a serious burden on their economies.

"The Thai delegation reaffirms its full support for the repeated calls by the Organisation of Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and this assembly for the immediate and total withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, in order to allow the Afghan people to exercise their right of self-determination, free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind. My delegation also reaffirms its full support for the effort of the secretary-general and his personal representative to bring about a negotiated settlement in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions.

"The Middle East continues to be embroiled in conflicts which are of the greatest concern to us all. The war in the Gulf area between Iran and Iraq constitutes a worrisome source of instability in the region, with grave implications for international peace and security, as well as tragic human consequences.

"The Government of Thailand enjoys friendly relations with both conflicting parties and earnestly wishes to see the two parties engage in a ceasefire and peaceful settlement of their dispute. We watched with deep concern the start of the present conflict by Iraq, and continue to watch with equal concern the determined persistence of Iran to proceed with the war until certain conditions are met. "Does this mean that the hostilities, and the accompanying agonies and risks, will be prolonged? The world has already witnessed "qualitative" escalation in the use of arms both on land and sea, including chemical weapons. It bodes ill for the patriotic youths of both great nations having to lay down their lives in a war that may never be won.

"The core of the Middle East problem remains the question of Palestine. Thailand deplores the fact that the Palestinian people are still denied their inalienable rights, including self-determination. While we are asked to ensure the right of all states in the area to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries, the rights of the Palestinians to national independence persecution of the Jews and are deeply moved by the flight of dissident Jews, the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and properties has never been adequately addressed. [sentence as received] Nor has the plight of the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

"The Arabs in the occupied territories, too, share a similar plight, having to live under foreign occupation while Israeli authorities adamantly refuse to implement the relevant resolutions and to withdraw their forces from the Arab territories occupied since 1967 war. Thailand's consistent policy is to demand the prompt withdrawal of all Israeli forces from those territories and the full implementation of all relevant UN resolutions without further delay.

"Since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Middle East has been fraught with heightened dangers. Lebanon, is today wracked by civil strife and outside interventions, thereby posing a grave threat to Lebanese sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. It is with genuine sadness that we observe Lebanon, with its dynamic people and ancient heritages, being ravaged by destruction and incalculable suffering.

"It has been the consistent policy of Thailand to recognise the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon. The on-going crisis in its southern part which is under Israeli occupation has recently deepened, owing to illegal action by the occupying authorities.

"It seems only just that the position of the Lebanese Government be scrupulously respected, since it constitutes the administration recognised by all, including Israel which had indeed concluded an agreement with the same administration.

"Above all, Thailand calls for the immediate implementation of Security Council Resolution 509 (1982), and urges all UN members to respect the sovereignty, political independence, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, as well as its inalienable rights to its resources, and to support the efforts of the Lebanese Government to restore the legitimate authority of Lebanese state throughout its territory within the internationally-recognised boundaries.

"The situation in Central America continues to be a cause of concern for the international community. My delegation is of the view that the Contadora Group's proposal for negotiations among all parties concerned, in order to arrive at peaceful settlement with viable guarantees, is constructive and conforming to the aspirations of the peoples of the region.

"We wish, therefore, to express Thailand's support for the efforts of the Contadora group which apparently enjoys the increasing acceptance, not only by the regional countries, but also by the international community.

"One of the tragic human consequences of conflict is the refugee problem. While we have unsuccessfully dealt with its root causes, we must continue to perform our humanitarian task, within the limits of our capabilities, in taking care of the uprooted and displaced persons. There is no symptom more evident of our troubled times than the existence of millions of refugees all over the globe. The fact that poorer countries have had to bear a disproportionately heavy burden also indicates the state of the world's conscience.

"The refugee population in Africa alone numbers five million people. It is gratifying to note the successful convening of ICARA [International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa] 2, and that other countries with a similar problem, including Thailand, participated in the conference and made their pledges to assist their brothers from Africa.

"In number, Asian refugees follow closely behind those in Africa. There are two million Afghan refugees in Pakistan, for instance. The magnitude of the problem in Asia is often compounded by the circumstances and duration of their plight, such as the case of the uprooted Palestinians. In Thailand, some Indochinese refugees have languished for over nine years. Following the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces, the number of Kampuchean refugees reached its peak a few years ago. Continued Vietnamese occupation has brought about widespread famine and food shortages and has driven a quarter of a million more Kampucheans to the Thai border, which is a matter of concern to the international community. The refugee influx has, in turn, displaced the local population. However, their predicament is less well appreciated by the world at large and should be given due sympathy and assistance as well.

"On the other hand, international concern is more clearly perceived with regard to the Vietnamese boat people. Since 1975, Thailand has given temporary refuge and protection to approximately 80,000 Vietnamese boat refugees. It continues to be Thailand's policy, as in other refugee cases, to assist these hapless boat people in ways which are commensurate with Thailand's limited resources and capabilities. The fact is that, long before their plight had become an issue of international concern, Thai authorities had provided them with relief and assistance. As long as the root causes are not dealt with, there will continue to be people who are willing to flee their country on a rickety boat and to risk dangers on the open sea. Most unfortunately, there will also be ruthless individuals who prey on them.

"In 1981, the Royal Thai Navy had set up an anti-piracy unit of its own. In 1982, the government commenced an anti-piracy programme in cooperation with the UNHCR [United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees]. However, due to financial and territorial constraints, the programme could cover a sea area of only 15 percent of the total so-called Gulf of Thailand, [which] comprises sea areas belonging to several coastal states as well as parts of the high seas. Even then, according to UNHCR statistics, the incidents of piratical attacks on the boat people as well as on fishermen have decreased significantly. In July of this year, the programme was extended for another year, thereby indicating the confidence of the participants in the continued usefulness of this programme.

"There are many important aspects of the humanitarian problem of concern to mankind, but among the most serious and appalling must be the deprivation of the basic and fundamental human rights of the black majority in South Africa.

"The policy and practice of apartheid (UDL) by the Pretoria regime are roundly condemned by the international community. Thailand's consistent policy is well known to all, and my delegation will continue to demand the abrogation of apartheid (UDL) by the Pretoria regime and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the black people in South Africa in accordance with the principle of majority rule and with respect for human dignity and equality.

"By the same token, the international community has a stake and an important role to play in dealing with another humanitarian issue, namely, drug abuse. The Royal Thai Government intends to remain in the forefront, in cooperation with the international community, in its efforts to suppress opium cultivation and to interdict trafficking in illegal narcotics in the areas under its jurisdiction. While it is true that not all our efforts have been completely successful, we remain no less committed and determined. The task is made more difficult by the inability to curb demand, which is often the responsibility of another sovereign government, and by the rugged terrain and limited equipment in the hands of enforcement officers.

"Moreover, in the case of opium cultivation by hilltribesmen, any illconsidered actions in contravention of their age-old custom and belief should be avoided. Indeed, one can safely predict that if such precipitate actions were taken, they would be condemned by many people from the same country which now demands such actions. The problem of drug abuse, if permitted to continue unabated, would become a time bomb that might ultimately lead to the debasement, and even destruction, of man. Death would not be as rapid as in a nuclear war, but man would lose his reason for being long before death overtakes him.

"The world is still confronted with the unprecedented threat arising from a massive build-up of arms and the competitions for the qualitative refinement of weapons of all kinds. Furthermore, rapid advances in science and technology have made the extension of the arms race into the new dimension of outer space a very real possibility.

"Negotiations, both within and outside the framework of the United Nations, to halt the spiralling arms race and to reduce the risk of nuclear confrontation have not thus far made any significant progress. To this paralysis of multilateral negotiations is added the recent suspension of the bilateral talks between the two superpowers on the intermediate-range nuclear forces and strategic arms reduction issues. Moreover, deterioration of the international situation provides an added impetus to the arms race, thereby bringing the world closer to the brink of doom.

"In view of the unabated escalation of the arms race and the dangers that confront the world today, disarmament has become even more urgent and imperative than ever before. The Thai delegation fully shares the views expressed in the final document of the first special session of the General Assembly on Disarmament that while the final objective should be general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the immediate goal must be the elimination of the danger of nuclear war and the implementation of measures to halt and reverse the arms race.

"My delegation urges that all states, particularly the nuclear weapon states, should pursue as a matter of urgency negotiations to implement the programme of action contained in the final document, taking into account the legitimate security interests of nuclear weapon and non-nuclear weapon state alike.

"As a further step to advance the cause of disarmament, measures to halt and reverse the arms race should be complemented by other initiatives, such as the establishment of zones of peace. Such zones could strengthen the fabric of regional peace and stability, and prevent extra-regional interference, thereby creating conditions conducive to regional co-operation in economic and social development.

"In the light of this fact, Thailand and the other members of ASEAN will exert every effort to bring about the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. In the same manner, Thailand supports an early convening of the conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo, Sri Lanka. My delegation urges that the ad hoc (UDL) committee on the Indian Ocean continue to make determined efforts to overcome the outstanding problems and finalise all preparations for the conference in a timely manner.

"Recent reports of the use of chemical and biological weapons in certain parts of the world, including Southeast Asia, are an appalling reminder of the urgent need to control and eliminate this type of armament. In view of its inhumane and indiscriminate effects, my delegation is strongly opposed to the development, manufacture, stockpiling and use of these weapons under any circumstances.

"A comprehensive treaty banning such weapons, with adequate mechanism for verification, should be a matter of highest priority in the ongoing work of the conference on disarmament.

"On the eve of the current session of the General Assembly, my delegation was encouraged to see some signs that the two super powers were more inclined towards a resumption of their bilateral arms talks. While it may be too optimistic to hope for a meaningful dialogue between them before the end of this year, it should be realised that time passes by and with each passing day the risks of confrontation increase. In this connection, the tone set by President Reagan in his statement before this assembly should further encourage us to renew our collective efforts in quest of a world free from weapons of mass destruction. Such a step would indeed be a giant step for mankind.

"If the world can be spared the immense costs of the arms race, then enormous amounts of resources can be released for constructive uses, such as for economic and social development of the poorer countries."

#### ASEAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP MEETS IN BANGKOK

BK031527 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The parliamentary delegations from four countries and observers from two countries have arrived in Thailand to attend the 7th General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization [AIPO] 2-6 October. The meeting is hosted by the Thai parliament.

Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun, deputized by acting Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, presided over the official opening ceremony of the General Assembly, which took place at the Anantasamakhom Throne Hall today. In his opening address, Gen Prachuap welcomed the parliamentary delegations from the four countries, namely Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and observers from the Japanese Diet and European Parliamentary Organization. The deputy prime minister was confident that the endeavors of the delegates to the General Assembly will greatly contribute to work of the governments of the ASEAN member countries. He hoped that these endeavors eventually meet with success.

Apart from regional political and economic issues, the General Assembly will also consider the admission of Brunei as the 6th member of the organization.

ASA SARASIN LEAVES FOR INDIA, USSR, FRANCE, UK

BK020546 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Asa Sarasin, permanent secretary for foreign affairs, left on 30 September for a visit to India, the Soviet Union, France, and the UK. The aim of Asa's current foreign tour is to strengthen bilateral relations and to lobby for support for Thailand's candidacy for a seat in the UN Security Council.

PHICHAI TO VISIT PRC, SRV, JAPAN IN DECEMBER

BK030335 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun will pay a four-day official visit to Vietnam in December as part of his East Asian tour, an informed source said yesterday. The source said that Phichai will leave Bangkok on Dec 11 for Beijing, where he plans to stay until Dec 18 to discuss bilateral relations with Chinese leaders. He will proceed to Hanoi on December 18 for a four-day visit. The source also said that Phichai will visit Tokyo for one week from Dec 21-26. In Japan, he is expected to meet with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to discuss economic issues. Phichai is currently the chairman of the Subcommittee on Trade and Economic Restructure With Japan.

MEDICAL TEAM RELEASES REPORT ON PREM'S CONDITION

BK031308 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The following is the 3d statement issued by the Medical Committee on the illness of his excellency the prime minister and defense minister:

During the period of 2-3 October 1984, his excellency the prime minister's back pain decreased. His temperature has fallen without the administration of any medication, and his breathing has improved. An examination of the amount of oxygen in his hemoglobin shows an improvement in the functioning of his lung. In conclusion, his excellency the prime minister's general condition has improved noticeably. However, it is still necessary to keep his excellency the prime minister under close watch by the medical team.

The public is hereby informed by the Medical Committee.  
3 October 1984.

## Restriction on Visitors

BK040925 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Trairong Suwannakhiri, spokesman for the Office of the Prime Minister, informed newsmen about visits to Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. He said that according to the regulations set by the doctors, people who need to meet the prime minister will be allowed no more than 3 minutes. This is necessary to prevent the prime minister from being exposed to germs. On medical grounds, visitors should be prohibited altogether; only few doctors are permitted to give treatment. However, for political reasons, it is necessary to allow some senior officials to visit the prime minister, at least so they can inform the public about the prime minister's condition. Yesterday, Deputy Prime Minister and acting Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun, and the public health minister visited the prime minister

## Official Comments on Illness

BK031423 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister's Office Spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri told newsmen at Government House yesterday afternoon that Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun had informed the Cabinet about the prime minister's ailment. The deputy prime minister said the prime minister's ailment was caused by a blockade of the pulmonary artery. Normally, the blood circulation in the lung is slow, and blood platelets often form on the artery wall. These platelets can block the pulmonary artery. The doctors in charge are using medicine to dilute the platelets and giving oxygen to aid the prime minister's breathing. However, the prime minister is now recovering.

The spokesman said that the Cabinet agreed that the Public Health Ministry should also be assigned to take care of the prime minister during his illness. Public Health Minister Marut Bunnak told the Cabinet that his ministry has sent five doctors to work with the Army-appointed 17-man medical team. The Cabinet instructed the Public Health Ministry to coordinate with the medical team so that he will be able to report to the Cabinet on the progress of treatment rendered to the prime minister.

## Athit's Statement on Treatment

BK040606 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Statement by Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek, given 3 October at Infantry Center, Prachuap Khirikhan -- recorded]

[Text] The reason we had to hospitalize the prime minister urgently is because if he was left at his residence without any medical attention it would be too late to save his life. Prolonged lack of oxygen, such as he was experiencing, is very dangerous. This was why I decided to put him in the hospital, regardless of political consequences or anything else. This is because to save a man's life is a matter of high priority; other matters could be tackled afterward.

The Army had to issue a statement and appoint a medical committee because the prime minister was admitted to Phra Mongkutkla, and for this reason we had to appoint a medical committee. It is normal practice to form a medical committee whenever an important person is admitted to Phra Mongkutkla Hospital. This is a military regulation. Because the prime minister entered Phra Mongkutkla Hospital for treatment, the Army had to appoint a committee.

Then, once the committee was formed, the Supreme Command assigned the Army to issue a statement. If a statement was not issued, people could circulate assorted rumors. The Army then issued a statement, which was actually prepared by doctors. The Army could not make its own statement because the statement dealt with medicine. Therefore, the speculations which were spread were caused by ignorance and by mixing politics with the patient's illness.

In any event, I feel that we are treating a patient to save his life. We are not mixing up his premiership in giving him treatment. We do not care about possible political consequences; we only hold that we must save the life of a venerable person through the best possible medical care. We regard what we have done as our duty. I am responsible for Phra Mongkutkla Hospital and the prime minister, who is our venerable person and an Army officer. Because he was a military officer, he is being treated in a military hospital, and because he is a patient, he is receiving treatment in a modern hospital. Everything concerned is correct.

NGUYEN THANH BINH RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

OW292047 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 29 -- Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received here Friday a delegation of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by its deputy head A.B. Dudyka, which visited Vietnam from Sept. 20-29.

Present at the reception were Vu Oanh, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of its Agriculture Department, and Soviet Charge d'Affaires a.i. in Vietnam Yuriy N. Myakotnykh.

The delegation had working sessions with the Agriculture Department of the C.P.V. C.C., the party committees of Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong, of Tien Giang and Dong Nai Provinces, and visited the Vietnam Institute of Agronomy and other economic and cultural establishments in the said cities and provinces.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

OW281540 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 28 -- General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence, has extended his warmest greetings to general Lajos Czinege, minister of national defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 136th [as received] Hungarian Army Day. The congratulatory message says:

"Over the vast 39 years, the Hungarian People's Army led by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has quickly matured into a strong Army to firmly defend their beloved fatherland which taking an active part in the building of a developed socialist society in Hungary. [sentence as received] Together with the Armed Forces of the fraternal socialist countries in the Warsaw Treaty it has made positive contributions to the defence of peace and security in Europe and the world over.

"The Vietnam People's Army greatly rejoices at the great achievements recorded by the fraternal Hungarian People's Army, and at the constant strengthening and the development of the friendship and cooperation between our two armies and two peoples as was vividly demonstrated in the result of the recent visit of a high-ranking military delegation of the S.R.V. to the H.P.R."

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

OW281548 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 28 -- A protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1983 between Vietnam and Hungary was signed here today.

Nguyen Nhat Tan, vice minister of foreign trade, on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Jozsef Kaplar, vice minister of foreign trade, on behalf of the government of the People's Republic of Hungary, signed the protocol.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Le Khac, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, minister of foreign trade, representatives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and members of the government trade delegation. On the Hungarian side were Ambassador Bela Benyei and members of the Hungarian Government trade delegation.

The same day, Minister Le Khac cordially received Vice Minister Jozsef Kaplar.

CPV GREETS TUDEH PARTY OF IRAN ON ANNIVERSARY

OW020847 Hanoi VNA in English 0811 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi October 1 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today extended its warm greetings to the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran on its 43rd founding anniversary. The C.P.V. Central Committee said in a message:

"Over the past 43 years, the Tudeh Party has overcome many trials and hardships in its hard but a glorious struggle against imperialism and the dictatorial monarchy, thus contributing to the Iranian people's victory in their February 1979 revolution. In the face of the imperialists and other reactionary forces' schemes of undermining the Iranian people's revolutionary gains, your party has always stood side by side with other genuine patriotic forces in the struggle to defend your country's national independence and freedom."

The C.P.V. Central Committee voiced its support for the Iranian party's struggle for the release of its members being still detained in prisons. It also expressed its belief that the Tudeh Party's struggle "though still facing with many difficulties, will be crowned with success", and wished for the further consolidation and development of solidarity between the two parties and two peoples of Vietnam and Iran.

GDR AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 2 OCT

OW021623 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi October 2 -- G.D.R. Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau held a press conference here today on the 35th national day of the German Democratic Republic (October 7). Present at the conference were also representatives of the Vietnam Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The ambassador highlighted the developments recorded by the G.D.R. people in the recent past, especially in the first half of this year which, he said, marked a new development in the building of a developed socialist society in the G.D.R. The ambassador stressed that the G.D.R. now as in the past, untiringly works for the continued strengthening of its solidarity and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and opposes the arms race policy of the United States and other Western powers.

He exalted the fraternal friendship and increasingly effective mutual assistance between the G.D.R. and Vietnam. He stressed that the G.D.R. people stand firmly beside the Vietnamese side and condemn the Chinese expansionists' act of aggression and violation against the sovereignty of Vietnam. They support the untiring efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at making southeast as a region of peace and stability. The ambassador expressed his belief that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be expanded and diversified in the interests of the revolution of both peoples.

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR CALLS ON TRUONG CHINH

OW292042 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi Sept. 29 -- Abdul Wakil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Vietnam, today made a courtesy call on president of the State Council Truong Chinh. The president had a cordial talk with the Afghan diplomat.

VPA ARMOR FORCE'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY MARKED

OW030821 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 3 -- October 5, 1984 is the 25th anniversary of the Armour Force of the Vietnam People's Army. At the time of its founding, the Armour Force had only 30 T34 tanks and 16 self-propelled artillery pieces.

It went into action for the first time in February 1968, during a combined assault on a major fortification of the U.S. puppet Army in the Khe Sanh stronghold, Quang Tri Province, just south of the 17th Parallel. The capture of Lang Vay at the Khe Sanh raised the curtain for the general offensive and uprisings of spring 1968. Four years later, in 1972, the Armour Force participated in major battles in Quang Tri, Dac To-Tan Canh, eastern Nam Bo in central Vietnam, to the great surprise and horror of the enemy who had all along ruled out the possibilities of Vietnamese tanks crossing the Demarcation Line into the south in face of the huge fire power of the American air and naval forces.

In the general offensive and uprisings in 1975, the Armour Force was present right in at the opening battle in Buon Me Thuot, capital of the central highlands province of Darlac. In the victorious flush, it moved down to liberate Tri Thien-Hue and gave hot pursuit to the enemy from Da Nang to Saigon in the now legendary Ho Chi Minh campaign.

On April 30, 1975 the tank bearing serial number 843 leading a tank unit of Armour Brigade 203 knocked down the iron gate of the Saigon puppets Doc Lap (independence) Palace, tolling the death knell of the stooge regime of American neo-colonialism. [as received] Tank Company Commander Bui Quang Than had the signal honour to plant the national flag on the top of the last refuge of the puppet clique.

The armour force also played a prominent role in the destruction of the genocidal Pol Pot clique by the combined effort of the Kampuchean Patriotic Army and people and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in January 1979.

CONFERENCE HELD ON PARTY BUILDING IN ARMY UNITS

BK021133 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] An all-army conference on the building of basic party organizations in material and technical management units was held recently to correctly assess the leadership of basic party organizations and to discuss steps to regularize the building of basic party organizations.

The conference unanimously affirmed that, over the past few years, party organizations at all levels, especially the basic party organizations, have seriously implemented the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses and the various directives of the party Central Committee Secretariat. They have worked hard to complete numerous tasks and have made progress in all fields. However, comparing these achievements to the demands of the Armed Forces' tasks in the new stage and showing their sense of criticism and self-criticism, the conferees seriously pointed out the serious mistakes, shortcomings, and weaknesses that have directly affected the Armed Forces' fighting strength.

TO HUU ADDRESSES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION SEMINAR

OW301447 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The State Capital Construction Commission, the Ministry of Building, and the Vietnam Architects Association held a seminar in Hanoi from 25 to 27 September on capital construction at the district level. Comrade To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers visited and addressed the seminar's participants.

The seminar heard more than 30 reports and discussions dealing with various aspects of construction at the district level. It held a unanimous view on measures to strengthen capital construction at the district level in the future; namely, on the basis of a general project for the economic development of each district, to push forward the mapping out of a project to build up the district and to oversee the building according to project. In 1984, we should concentrate efforts on completing the project of building seven guiding key districts of the central government, and in 1985, we should complete the project of building guiding districts of different provinces and cities on 39 different areas.

Addressing the seminar, Comrade To Huu stressed the role of capital construction work in the task of district building. He praised the Dien Ban and Hei Hau districts for satisfactorily performing the capital construction task at the district level. He dealt with the strategic question of socioeconomic development in the rural area and its relationship to capital construction. He also dealt with such questions as design, construction materials, science and technique, construction, and the good organization of the construction force.

He urged the various sectors and echelons to promptly complete the general socioeconomic project for each area and district level and, on this basis, to proceed to specific projects. If this work is carried out late, the building of houses and other projects will not occur according to plan and we will be wastefully using arable land. Projects are closely linked to architectural design and technical design, he said.

COLLECTION OF LE DUAN SPEECHES PUBLISHED

OW301315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 30 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Hanoi Ministry of Information reports that on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the capital city, Su That Publishing House, in collaboration with the Marxist-Leninist Institute, has compiled and published a selection of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan's speeches related to Hanoi. The book is entitled "Building Hanoi Capital To Be Worthy of the Entire Nation's Confidence."

As the top party leader, Comrade General Secretary Le Duan has paid constant and special attention to Hanoi. On behalf of the publishing house, Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, wrote the book's introduction. On behalf of the Hanoi municipal party organization and people, he expressed profound gratitude for the warm sentiments manifested by the party Central Committee and by the comrade general secretary and stressed their determination to build and protect the capital city as a model city for the entire country.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT IN UN ADDRESS

BK030725 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has called for a more energetic approach to seeking nuclear disarmament. In a speech to the UN General Assembly in New York, Mr Hayden criticized the slow progress in solving the problem which, he said, could end up destroying the world. Mr Hayden said talks on the proposed nuclear test ban treaty had been delayed because of the failure to achieve consensus.

The foreign minister said discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union on banning weapons in space had been delayed. Negotiations had been suspended on medium-range nuclear weapons, and what he called a shameful procedural deadlock was preventing an agenda for negotiations on disarmament in Geneva. He said Australia had a special right to express its concern over the delays because Australia was the site of joint American-Australian defense facilities and is a major supplier of uranium. In his speech, Mr Hayden also expressed Australia's strong support for the International Monetary Fund's approach in dealing with foreign debt problems of poor nations.

ANZUS MILITARY TRAINING EXERCISE TO BEGIN 5 OCT

BK040934 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] A big military training exercise, including more than 60 aircraft from three ANZUS countries, begins in New Zealand tomorrow. The exercise, codenamed "Triad 84", coincides with controversy over New Zealand's ban on nuclear warships. Critics of the ban say it threatens to break up the ANZUS defense alliance, which includes Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

Peace groups say the 2-week exercise -- the biggest military operation in New Zealand since the Second World War -- will undermine the government's peace initiative. More than 20 American planes and 15 Australian aircraft will take part in the exercise. New Zealand's acting defense minister, Mr Fraser Colman, said the United States had not been asked to confirm or deny whether any of its planes carried nuclear weapons. He said that if they carried their weapons externally there could be no question of covert carriage of nuclear weapons.

SOMARE ASKS FOR UNDERSTANDING OF ECONOMIC WOES

BK270940 Hong Kong AFP in English 0929 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Adelaide, Australia, Sept 27 (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Michael Somare today appealed to Australians to understand the economic problems of his country. He said some Australians had a "damaging" view of aid and said claims that Papua New Guinea was misusing Australian aid were exaggerated. Australia provides about 28 percent of the Papua New Guinea's budget under a formula to be revised in 1986. The Papua New Guinea prime minister was visiting South Australia as part of a new strategy to forge closer links with Australian states.

He said one misconception in Australia was the "romantic" view that aid should go only to the very poor. "Digging wells in villages is aid under the definition but extensive industrial subsidies or budgetary support aid are not," he said. Village-style aid could only be "short term band-aids applied to the sores which are the symptoms of the poverty disease."

"There is only one cure for poverty -- economic and social development," he said.

4 OCT JAKARTA EXPLOSIONS KILL TWO, INJURE OTHERS

BK041239 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani has described the explosions in Jakarta this morning as efforts leading to terrorism. The Armed Forces commander's assessment was disclosed to newsmen at the Armed Forces Headquarters this afternoon. As is known, the explosions took place around 1000 this morning at a shopping bridge linking the (Harco) shopping center with the Glodok Building, and at the Bank Central Asia building at Pecenongan and Gajah Made streets. As a result of the explosions, two persons were killed, nine were seriously injured, and seven suffered slight injuries. Jakarta Special Region Commander Major General Tri Sutrisno, who accompanied Armed Forces Commander General Murdani during the press conference this afternoon, called on the public to remain calm, because the security personnel will comprehensively solve the problem.

[Begin Tri Sutrisno recording] Our concept of defense is total people's defense, which reminds us of our awareness and vigilance. There are two factors, I repeat, two factors. The first is we should not doubt the truth of our Pancasila ideology and the 1945 Constitution. Second, we should [words indistinct] that our struggle is not free from obstacles, disturbance, or obstructions. The public should not be provoked but instead should be more vigilant, reporting to the nearest authorities all unusual things. [end recording]

Speaking on the cause of the explosions, the Jakarta special region commander said the matter is still being investigated. Damage caused by the explosions is also not immediately known. Also present at the press conference were the chief of Armed Forces Information Center, Navy Commodore Ewir Mangaweang, and assistant to the Personnel Division chief of the Armed Forces Headquarters, Major General Suharto.

## AFP Report

NC040740 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Two people were killed and 12 were injured today when at least three powerful explosions rocked two banks and a commercial centre linked to the Chinese community in Jakarta, eyewitnesses said. The eyewitnesses said that at least one blast was a parcel bomb, opened by a security guard. They said that two of the injured were in a serious condition. Other reports said there were more than three explosions, but there was no immediate official statement. The explosions caused heavy damage to two buildings belonging to the Bank Central Asia and to the commercial centre of Glodok in Jakarta's Chinatown. Police and anti-riot squads were patrolling the surrounding areas. Army Commander Benni Murdani was also at the scene. Bank Central Asia is owned by multi-millionaire Liem Sioe Liong, one of Indonesia's richest men who is of Chinese origin and who heads a large financial empire in the region. Mr Liem is regarded here as being close to the Indonesian Government. The explosions came three weeks after the September 12 Moslem riots in the port district of the capital which resulted in the deaths of several demonstrators and residents of Chinese origin.

MERDEKA EDITORIAL ON UN DROP OF TIMOR ISSUE

BK031359 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 22 Sep 84 p 5

[Editorial: "Result That Should Be Maintained"]

[Text] Indonesia has received encouraging news from UN Headquarters in New York. The East Timor issue was not included in the agenda of the UN General Assembly session.

It was the only issue dropped from the 149 to be discussed by this year's UN General Assembly session. Thus, the East Timor issue has twice been dropped from the agenda of the General Assembly. This amounts to a political victory for Indonesia as several countries have still tried to make useless efforts by raising the issue and aggravating less important matters with the aim of turning East Timor into a prolonged political controversy. The UN decision to drop the East Timor issue from its agenda shows that both enemies and friends have realized that the East Timor situation is irreversible. Not only was it dropped from the agenda but also it should be removed from a list of matters faced by the UN. This is logical and efficient. Why should the issue be raised to waste the session's resources while the East Timor political reality has been well established?

Indonesia has made great political and financial sacrifices in carrying out its responsibility in East Timor. What it has been doing is a national struggle responding to concrete national aspirations. One can talk differently about the background of the incorporation of East Timor into the Republic of Indonesia as the 27th province. No matter how one thinks, one thing is obvious: the East Timor people and all Indonesian people agree to the incorporation of East Timor into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Whoever is in power in Indonesia will maintain it. One may not forget that the East Timor issue only emerged in 1975. It had in fact developed into a political issue for Indonesia during the government of President Sukarno. What we do now is the completion of the task that has not been settled. Indeed, we are consistent in this respect. Had the incorporation not taken place, East Timor would have been turned into a base for international powers competing to control territories in Southeast Asia. It was not impossible that East Timor would become a "republic" under the control by one of the superpowers or Australia to serve their political, military, and ideological interests. As a result, Indonesia would have felt insecure. Accordingly, the incorporation of East Timor into the Republic of Indonesia was a strategic step with long-term political value to protect Indonesia's national development and stability. This was a correct political step viewed from geopolitical and geostrategic considerations in Southeast Asia. Indonesia's position at the UN must be utilized by the government to step up its diplomatic struggle so that the East Timor issue will be removed from the agenda once and for all. Thus, expenses to support our diplomacy to defend Indonesia's position on the issue can be diverted to help the development of East Timor.

Tactically, the exclusion of the East Timor issue from the agenda constitutes a victory for Indonesia. We can consider it as the first phase of Indonesia's victory. This being the case, the Indonesian delegation must step up its overtures during the current UN General Assembly session in order to win approval for the elimination of the issue from the UN agenda in view of declining political value to discuss it as an international issue. Supplementary facts of the issue can be found in the international political experience. It is probably worth noting as an aspect of the issue the position of East Timor as an episcopal territory. The activities of the dominant Roman Catholic Church in the territory are still hampered by the unwillingness of the Roman Catholic center in the Vatican to include it in Indonesia's episcopal authority. The Vatican's psychological and administrative obstacle will hamper the role of the religion in developing the social life of the territory in a stable atmosphere. To remove this obstacle, we think that the government should take steps to approach the Vatican on how to overcome it so that the essence of the incorporation which has run smoothly in the political, administrative, economic and social fields can effectively be consolidated to reach all major aspects of people's life. If this was achieved, the process of the incorporation of East Timor would run dynamically. Internationally, it will produce facts that can convince the world. Eventually, the international community will admit that the incorporation of East Timor into the Republic of Indonesia was a logical, mandatory step that should be viewed from historical, geographical, cultural, and political aspects.

ARTICLE ON INCREASED SOVIET ACTIVITIES CITED

HK040622 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 1 Oct 84 p 4

[*"This Is My Own"* column by Joaquin R. Roces: *"Behind the Scenes"*]

[Text] Today, we will simply reprint an article that appeared under the heading of Foreign Report as published by the Economic Newspaper Limited in London. This article appeared a month ago. It came under the heading of "Russia and the Philippines."

"Boris Smirnov, the Soviet DISINFORMATION expert is back in business. The man who successfully passed off the "last will of Zhou Enlai" to a Tokyo newspaper in 1976 (and thus sowed confusion among China's leaders) arrived in the Philippines on April 12th as first secretary of the Soviet Embassy.

"A few weeks later a bogus questionnaire from the United States Information Service began dropping through the letter-boxes of leading Filipinos seeking sensitive information on such topics as their political leanings and military experience. The recipients were outraged by this American impertinence.

"In the wake of the political and economic chaos spawned by the assassination of the Philippines' opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, last August, a small army of Soviet cultural and trade officials has descended on the Philippines to promote Soviet interests -- and to stir up anti-American sentiments. As the American press and Congress have become increasingly hostile to President Marcos, the Russians have become increasingly friendly.

"Last month, the president's wife, Imelda, was presented with an award 'for broadening cultural contacts' by the visiting Soviet deputy minister of culture, Tamara Golubstova. A week earlier Imelda received another Soviet award 'for her contribution to the cause of friendship'.

"With the drying up of Western credits (the International Monetary Fund and 483 creditor banks are haggling over the terms for rescheduling the country's 25B [billion] dollar debt), the Philippines badly needs new loans and investments. The Russians are offering both -- at a price.

"The price may be legalising of the Philippines' Communist Party. In recent weeks, the minister of defense, Juan Ponce Enrile, has called for official recognition of the Communist Party as a step towards 'national reconciliation' on condition that it first disowns the use of violence.

"A letter from the secretary general of the party was recently given unprecedented prominence in the METRO MANILA TIMES. It outlined a political platform that was moderate and nonviolent. For those who did not know better, it sounded as if the communist guerrillas were ready to pack it in and take part in the parliamentary democracy. But this letter did not come from the Maoist guerrillas of the Communist Party of the Philippines People's Army (CPPA). It came from the dormant Soviet-line Partido Komunistang Philipinas (PKP). The appearance of this letter in a semi-official newspaper could presage government recognition of the PKP. By recognising a dormant party with almost no members, President Marcos would presumably hope not only to curry favor with the Russians, but also to win over some of the less militant Maoists. The 7-year-old trial of four leading CPPA members, accused of smuggling a boatload of guns into the country from China in 1972, is reaching its conclusion. Presumably before recognizing the Soviet party line, Marcos would like to show that he has licked the communists, anyway.

"The facts may be rather different. The Maoists are increasing in number. They now have 6,000 to 10,000 armed men and women operating in about two thirds of the country, with a supporting base of perhaps a quarter of a million people. The Russians' growing involvement in the Philippines includes contacts with labour unions, which have strong links with the Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions. The Russians can have little hope of wooing the Philippines away from an economy based on private ownership and entrepreneurship but they may have their eye on a cosy strategic toehold in Manila.

"Marcos has long threatened to throw the Americans out of their military bases (the Clark Air Force based and Subic Naval Base) if he does not get paid enough for them. A \$900M [million] five-year deal was signed last year, but the first year's allocation is being questioned and delayed by a critical United States Congress. The Russians may be hoping to tempt Marcos to go further and hand the bases over to them. The chances of that happening are remote, but a Democratic victory in the American elections in November and a serious deterioration in relations between Manila and Washington would make this option look slightly more attractive. For Mr. Smirnov and his friends Manila also offers a convenient gateway to the American West Coast where approximately one million Filipinos now live."

We are not in a position to comment about this article. Any further comment should come from either the Russians or our government. But the article reminded us of a Spanish saying: Rio revuelto, ganancia del pescador. Meaning: When river is disturbed, the fishermen stand to gain.

DELAY IN RELEASE OF AQUINO PROBE REPORT NOTED

AFP Report

NC031443 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 3 (AFP) -- A lawyer associated with the probe into the Benito Aquino assassination today virtually discounted the possibility of the board's findings being released this week. Mario Ongkoko, a deputy to the board's top lawyer, Dean Andres Narvaza, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the probability that the final report would be issued this week was "very low." Recent reports have said it would be released by next week.

He said the report would be less than 1,000 pages and that the legal panel had recommended that it be released at the Philippine International Convention Center. Newspapers today reporting in banner headlines the news of the completion were sold out by 10 a.m.

The PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported that Mr Narvaza had denied rumours that the panel had submitted an advance copy to President Ferdinand Marcos and "stressed" that the report would be released simultaneously to the public and Mr Marcos.

Printing Delay

HK040858 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 3 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[By Aristides Africa]

[Text] What's keeping the Agrava fact-finding board from releasing its report on the Aquino assassination? What's holding it is that it's a 1,200-page, six-volume report, and it's still being printed.

Board sources said yesterday the printing is going on full blast at an undisclosed but well-secured printing press. The workers, who have been divided into three shifts round the clock, agreed to be confined within the premises of the printing press compound and not to communicate with people on the outside.

If, in spite of these measures, the board still cannot meet its self-imposed deadline of releasing the report this week, then it will have to be next week. "It will take Justice Corazon Juliano Agrava (chairman of the board) 30 minutes to read the conclusion alone this will include its findings and recommendations," a board official said.

TIMES JOURNAL sources said the board has decided that if the release of the report will be made publicly, no questions from the audience or from members of the media will be entertained. The board has yet to decide how and where the report will be released, the same sources said.

Deputy General Counsel Francisco Villa told newsmen Monday that all possible questions on the Aquino assassination have been answered. "All the questions of who, why, when, where and how have been substantially answered," he said.

The board's closed-door meeting in an undisclosed place last Monday lasted up to 10 p.m. The six-volume, 1,200-page report was culled from the testimony of some 190 witnesses who testified before the board during its 10-month grind which began last November.

Lawyers for the military headed by Rodolfo U. Jimenez, counsel for the Aviation Security Command [Avsecom], stood pat on the military investigators' version that Aquino was killed by a lone gunman, Rolando Galman, at the Manila International Airport last Aug. 21. Galman, in turn, was killed by Aquino's Avsecom escorts, the military said.

The opposition, however, questions this angle and insists that another gunman, probably from the military, shot Aquino.

For purposes of comparsion, the Agrava investigation would equal in magnitude the inquiry made by the Warren Commission into the assassination of United States President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

The Warren Commission interviewed 552 witnesses before it came out with its findings on Sept 27, 1964, about 10 months after its creation -- that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy.

#### BATASAN VOTES DOWN OPPOSITION MOVE ON BUDGET

HK030356 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa last night, voting 101 to 49, rejected the coalesced opposition motion to recommit the proposed 67.3 billion peso national budget for 1985 to the Committee on Appropriations for further study. The Batasan action came at the end of the debate on the proposed appropriations measure which now enters the period of amendment. The budget is expected to be approved on second reading either this week or next week. The motion to recommit the money measure to the committee was made by Member of Parliament Luis Villafuerte who charged that the bill was, in his words, unconstitutional.

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